The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

John Bright Demands Church Legislative Reform for Ireland.

The Singing of a Papal Te Deum Prohibited in Italy.

Entente Cordiale Between Italy and Prussia.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

John Bright's Views of Reform in Ireland and Opinion of Its Probable Effects.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

At a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday John Bright made a speech. He pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the late Fenian outrages, and begged for Church legislative reform. Mr. Bright said that there was nothing that the United States Government could do if Ireland were part and parcel of the United States, that England might not do also if she would.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the British Press upon the Arrest of Mr. Train—His Imprisonment "a Mistake."

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The London *Times* has an editorial to-day on the arrest of Irish-Americans. It admits that the imprisonment of Mr. Train at Cork was a mistake; but says it should be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who come over here from the United States with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

An Intended Fenian Attack Upon Macroom Castle Frustrated—Attempted Murder.

CORK, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Early this morning a considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Macroom Castle, about twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the Castle, and the authorities of the town of Macroom were notified of the danger. A strong force of police were forthwith ordered to the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians dispersed in all directions.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day and badly, if not fatally, wounded. The assassin was instantly arrested, and gave his name as Jem. Meddles. From his declarations it seems that he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, the milkman, who is an important witness for the Government in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who at the examination of the prisoners before the Police Court identified one of them as the man that fired the powder.

It is said that Meddles is a half-witted fellow, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties, who prompted him to commit the deed.

The pistol shot took effect in the throat of Mr. Chatterton, where it made a very ugly wound. He still lives, but his recovery is doubtful.

Continuance of the Strike of Liverpool Cabmen.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The strike of the cabmen in this city still continues to the great inconvenience of all classes. At present there is no prospect of a compromise.

ITALY AND ROME.

Royal Prohibition of Religious Ceremonies in Celebration of the Papal Victory—Riots in Padua.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have a *Te Deum* sung in all the churches of Italy for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua yesterday. The Government is using every means to restore order.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

Reception of the Italian Ambassador—Evidence of an Entente-Cordiale.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of Signor Bereduttí, the new Italian Minister to Berlin, by the King of Prussia. The King warmly welcomed him as the first Ambassador from Italy accredited to the North German Confederation, and congratulated him upon his appointment, declaring that it was a new pledge of peace.

Destructive Fire at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The buildings Nos. 322, 324, 326, 328 and 330 Lackawanna-avenue, were burned to-night. Loss over $100,000; insurance about $65,000. Geo. H. Wilson, hatter; Darby Melvin, liquor-dealer; Dale & Keene, produce commission merchants; D. Morris, merchant tailor; Geo. Blake & Co., books and fancy goods; Crandall & Co., of the *Daily Republican*; Miss Jane Coolbough and H. M. Klein, are the principal losers. The *Republican* saved its engine and two cylinder presses; everything else is as good as a total loss. Blake & Co.'s stock on the first floor of No. 322 was not burned, but very badly injured by water and plundering. In all the other buildings the loss was total. Eight or ten families in the upper parts of the buildings lost everything.

Great Storm and Loss of Life.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

One of the most severe and terrific storms ever known in Newfoundland has been experienced within the last two or three days. On the 3d inst. a most fearful gale prevailed, driving the falling snow furiously before it. It is reported that thirty people have perished from the cold and in the snow. Mr. Mackay, the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line, nearly perished between Heart's Content and this place.

Arrest of a United States Teller.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Joseph Bloomgart, Assistant Teller United States Depository, in this city, was arrested yesterday for embezzling Government money to the amount of over $12,000. Bloomgart made a written statement, acknowledging his guilt, and says the money has been spent.

The Army of the Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland will be held here to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing a Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, Major-Gen. Thomas and staff, and a large number of other distinguished officers will be present. The proceedings will close on Saturday with a grand banquet.

The National Commercial Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The National Commercial Convention assembled at Mechanics' Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Charles C. Nazro, President of the Boston Board of Trade, called the delegates to order and delivered the opening address.

Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was then chosen temporary President, and a committee from each Board of Trade represented was appointed on permanent organization and rules.

A recess was then taken.

A permanent organization of the Commercial Convention was made as follows:

President—E. W. Fox, of St. Louis.

Vice-Presidents at Large—W. Merrill and George F. Daggett; by States—F. S. Sage, of New-York; G. H. Thurston, of Pennsylvania; J. Y. Munn, of Illinois; J. V. Lee, of Virginia; C. A. King, of Ohio; A. W. Fagin, of Missouri; W. D. Medberry, of Wisconsin; D. C. Hersey, of Maine; A. Dewitt, of California; S. S. Lobdell, of Delaware; C. G. Nazro, of Massachusetts; R. Blakely, of Minnesota; T. W. Barleywaite, of Iowa; Julius Dow, of Kentucky.

Secretaries—H. A. Hill, of Boston; J. F. Beatty, of Illinois; Jason Parker, of Buffalo; Thomas A. Winan, of Cincinnati; J. C. Sage, of Ohio; Edward Butts, of Delaware.

President Fox was conducted to the chair by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New-York, and made a short address stating that the duty of the Convention was to do what it could to invite the commercial and industrial interests of the country in bonds of alliance for public good.

The rules governing the United States House of Representatives were adopted, with the exception that speeches should be limited to ten minutes, and no member should speak but once on any subject.

After completing other preliminary business the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the adjournment the delegates accepted an invitation to a sleigh-ride, about the city and suburbs, followed by a concert in Music Hall. To-morrow afternoon the ladies of the delegates will have a sleigh ride, and in the evening a banquet will take place in the Music Hall by invitation of the city authorities.

Special Order by Gen. Hancock—Removal from Office of Street Commissioner Baker, of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Gen. Hancock, in Special Order No. 26, issued to-day, directs the investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office against Street Commissioner Baker to be stopped; directs the District-Attorney to take charge of the matter, and take such action as may be proper and necessary, proceeding by due course of law.

Baker was removed from office and Geo. D. Field appointed in his place.

The same order appoints Arthur Gastinel as Recorder of the Second District, he having been declared by the Supreme Court ineligible when elected, but now eligible.

North Carolina Conservative Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Conservative Convention met at Tucker's Hall to-day. About fifty counties were represented by about three hundred delegates.

R. H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, was chosen temporary chairman. Hon. W. A. Graham, of Orange, was elected permanent President of the Convention with thirteen Vice-Presidents. The several editors in attendance were chosen Secretaries.

The best of spirit prevails, and many of the ablest men in the State are present.

Democratic Caucus at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The joint Democratic caucus was held to-night to nominate State and County officers. None have yet been made. They passed the following resolutions, unanimously, recommending the nomination of Gov. Parker for the Presidency:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the rights of the States, the protection of the liberties of the citizens the financial management, executive ability and enlarged patriotism that distinguished the administration of Hon. Joel Parker, late Governor of this State, in the most trying period of her history, will ever be gratefully remembered by the Democracy of New-Jersey.

Resolved, That, in view of the high personal character and unsullied political record of Ex-Gov. Parker, we believe that his nomination for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention would unite the conservative elements of the country and secure the success of the Democracy in the approaching Presidential election.

The Western Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Western Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair opened at the City Hall in this city this evening, with very flattering indications, the number of machines and inventions exhibited being very large. The fair will continue four days, and many mechanics and inventors are arriving in the city.

Holmes, the insurance agent, was tried at New-Haven this morning for abduction and acquitted.

Suspension of Payment of the Gayoso Savings Institution of Memphis—Outrage.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Gayoso Savings Institution, the oldest bank in the city, suspended to-day. It is understood its liabilities will exceed $500,000.

Willis Hall, a fireman, was arrested yesterday at the instance of his wife, for raping his step-daughters, aged 11 and 12 years. He was committed to-day in default of $200 bail.

Explosion at Pittsburg—One Man Killed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

An explosion occurred at 5 o'clock this morning in the tin works of John D. Gray, at Frankstown Station, near Pittsburg, by which John Harris, the engineer, was instantly killed, and his son, the fireman, seriously injured. The works were partially destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

PORTCHESTER, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

This afternoon about 4 o'clock Thomas Armstrong, a painter, formerly of Carmansville, N. Y., was found on the track of the New-Haven Railroad, near this station. It is supposed he had been struck and instantly killed by the Boston express train. The body was brought to this station and the Coroner notified.

Appointment of Canal Engineers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day the following Division Engineers were appointed on the State canals: Eastern Division, E. H. Crooker, in place of O. L. Wetmore; Middle Division, M. S. Kimball, in place of W. H. H. Gere; Western Division, Dan'l Richmond, to fill vacancy.

Formation of a Grant Club at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A large meeting was held this evening to organize a Republican Grant Club. A large club was organized, and H. M. Jenkins, of the *Daily Commercial*, elected President. A mass meeting is to be held hereafter.

Fire in Third-avenue.—At 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the confectionary store of Mrs. Francis Kalf, at No. 960 Third-avenue, resulting in a damage of $1,000, covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the Brooklyn and Lafayette Companies. The plumber's shop of Gillroy & Reynolds, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $200; covered by insurance. T. Hogans, tinsmith, sustained a loss of $100. The building is damaged to the extent of about $600; insured.

NEW-YORK.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Gen. Grant for President and Gov. Fenton for Vice-President.

Speeches by C. H. Van Wyck, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Horace Greeley, Lyman Tremaine, and Others.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Republican State Convention, to nominate delegates to the Chicago National Republican Convention, met to-day at Shakespearean Hall, and was called to order soon after noon by Hamilton Harris, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. E. M. Madden nominated for temporary Chairman Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott, of Kings County. Carried. Messrs. Madden and Barker, of Schuyler, were appointed to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Van Cott addressed the Convention.

Mr. Van Wyck nominated Gen. James S. Hall for Secretary. Carried.

Messrs. Caldwell, Jacob C. Cutler and H. C. Watkins were appointed additional Secretaries.

Hamilton Harris moved that the rules of the Assembly be adopted as the rules of this body.

The motion to adopt the rules of the Senate was then put and lost, and the rules of the Assembly adopted.

The list of delegates was then called, and it was found that each county was fully represented.

On the call of the New-York delegates, Mr. R. W. Andrews handed up a list of contestants, approved by the signatures of E. Delafield Smith, Thomas Murphy and A. G. Plumb.

Mr. Wm. G. Weed moved the appointment of two from each judicial district on contested seats. Carried.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith said that when it is seen that the contesting delegations do not come here to to make dissensions, nor even to insist upon seats in this body, he thought it would be admitted by all that it is not asking too much to ask this Convention to direct a reorganization of our party in the City. It cannot be denied that the party in New-York City is in a state of disorganization. Neither organization there has the confidence of our party there, or in the State. Then let this Committee just ordered report a resolution ordering a reorganization, and thus secure harmony of action there, and confidence in us throughout the State. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith—I don't want to be applauded, but to be heard.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer—You had better first get applauded by somebody besides your own delegation.

Mr. Smith—There was a time when my friend would have applauded me instead of throwing stones, but I ask for the adoption of a resolution such as I have indicated. Let us go into this campaign not only united in purpose, but thoroughly satisfied on all hands. It should be remembered that our organization is the old original ground of the Republican Party in the city, and if some of us have strayed, it was due only to fidelity to one who, for many years, was the chosen leader of our party, and such fidelity ought to commend itself to this body, for such fidelity will always find admiration in the hearts of frank, fair-dealing minds. We are united against Johnson. We are united for Grant. Let us then be united in our labors to punish the one and honor and exalt the other.

In concluding Mr. Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials be instructed to report a resolution providing for a reorganization of the Republican Party in the City and County of New-York, under the joint supervision and direction of Hon. Freeman J. Fithian and Hon. Thomas Murphy.

Mr. Chas. S. Spencer read from the New-York Times the resolution adopted by the Murphy organization, and published previously to the last gubernatorial election approving of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and pledging their hearty support to the election of John T. Hoffman and Robert H. Pruyn. [Laughter.] He also quoted from the New-York Times the remarks of Rufus H. Andrews, published two weeks ago, against holding this Convention thus early, charging it upon Gov. Fenton as being at the bottom of the election of State Committees, and threatening another convention in April to choose contesting delegates for Chicago. His friend said his delegation represented the old Republican Guards, but he forgot to liken that guard to the Old Guard of Napoleon, which died, but never surrendered. His old guard, though dead, will not surrender. [Laughter.] Why, it is only a few days ago that one of the most distinguished members of that organization told Andrew Johnson that he was the only man who stood faithfully to the Constitution, [laughter,] and yet these are the men who are asking us to reorganize in New-York for their benefit. Sir, they cannot add anything to our vote. It will be large and triumphant without them—larger if we keep our skirts clear than if we listen to this seductive invitation to be shorn of our strength. We may be sick, but if we are we will take Plantation Bitters for our medicine, and the ten doses that we will take will be sure to carry us safely through.

Mr. Thomas B. Van Buren was not at all surprised at the tone adopted by the gentleman last up. It was characteristic, and was calculated to cover reason and sense with sound. A member of the contesting organization, it would not have been strange if the gentleman, with his audacity of speech, had arraigned him too for some shortcoming; but it was out of his power to do so. He Mr. (Van Buren) claimed to be pretty radical, and he came here not as a dissatisfied member of either organization, but in the hope of being able in some way to help in bringing about a thorough reorganization of the party in the City of New-York. That there is dissatisfaction there, and consequently weakness, cannot be denied, and now, of all other times, is the opportunity to remedy the evil. It has been charged that some of those acting with our delegation once supported certain Democratic nominees. Well, their offence in that respect is not so fresh as is the offence of certain leading gentlemen on the other side, who, to his positive knowledge, supported at the last Mayoralty election Fernando Wood instead of Mr. Darling—the result being that Mr. Darling received but 18,000 votes, while years before, when he (Van Buren) ran for Recorder, he received nearly 40,000 votes. These are facts that cannot be ignored. But he (Van Buren) firmly believed that it was in the hands of this Convention to bring about perfect unity where discord and dissension now reign, and that unity once secured and confidence restored in the City and State, New-York will be sure for at least 50,000 Republican majority in the contest next Fall.

Mr. F. G. Fithian opposed the resolution, believing it inexpedient. It was his firm conviction that instead of adding to our strength it would weaken us, for it would be sure to make sore the hearts of 25,000 Republicans in the City of New-York, who have always stood firmly and fearlessly by all our principles and against all our enemies. If these gentlemen mean what they say, let them join our party. There is but one true Republican organization in New-York, and every honest Republican can join it cheerfully, and will be gladly received. But there are gentlemen belonging to the contestants who are not honest in their professions, and such will not join us in any way save to cheat and injure. It is of these that we must beware, and they are the men who are most urgent for a reenrollment.

Mr. Rufus W. Andrews said that if these gentlemen are competent to run the Republican Party, why is it that our vote in the City of New York has dwindled under their management from 40,000 down to 18,000? If we are to indulge in recriminations, why has it been forgotten that Horace Greeley, with his *Tribune*, opposed our nominee, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, for Mayor, and supported a thorough Copperhead? That cannot be denied. It has been charged that I recently had a conversation with President Johnson, in which I said that he was the only man who had stood up for the Constitution. He (Andrews) never had such a conversation with President Johnson, and it was simply the villification of a reporter. His pleasant interview with Gen. Grant has been almost as grossly misrepresented—but he (Andrews) did not like those personalities. If we have strength, and it is admitted by all who are seeking to repulse us, why not say to us unite, and let us work together. We are anxious for unity—anxious to work hard and harmoniously. You have need for money. We have time and time again contributed more than all the rest of you put together. Can you afford, then, to reject our work and our means.

Mr. A. N. Cole moved the following substitute, moving, at the same time, the "previous question" upon it:

Whereas, The last Republican State Convention fully and freely heard and determined the contest between the Radical and Conservative Republican organizations of the City of New-York, and unanimously declared in favor of the Radical organization: and

Whereas, The same contest is again presented here, unchanged: therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention credentialed by the Radical Republican organization of the City of New-York, and headed by Nathan Kingsley, be and are hereby admitted to seats in this Convention.

Resolved, That the Conservative Delegation from New-York be, and they are hereby invited to occupy seats upon the floor of this Convention.

Amid cries of question and decisions on points of order, the previous question was ordered.

Mr. E. Madden asked to be excused, for the reason that when dissension was going on, he attempted to speak, but was choked off, and the talking was all done by the members of the worrying city factions. He was in favor of giving the contesting delegation a chance to make good their boast that if an opportunity is offered them to secure harmonious action in the City, they will see to it that our vote there is increased ten to fifteen thousand.

A Delegate—I call the gentleman to order.

The Chair—The gentleman, under cover of being excused from voting, is giving his reasons why he should vote on one side and against the other. He is, therefore, out of order. He will proceed in order.

Mr. Madden would only repeat that he was in favor of the Convention so acting as to harmonize and unite its true organization, and then work in the great campaign before us.

The Convention refused the excuse, and he voted no.

The vote on the substitute stood 235 yeas to 56 nays.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer moved that a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report permanent officers.

Mr. C. M. Schofield moved to amend that the temporary officers be the permanent officers.

Mr. E. Madden opposed the motion to amend. It was lost, and Spencer's motion carried.

Mr. Lyman Tremaine moved a committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions, the said resolutions to lay on the table until after the permanent organization. Carried.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Permanent Organization: Charles S. Spencer, J. V. Gridley, Hamilton Harris, S. L. Penfield, A. C. Churchill, S. P. Remington, Bemen Brockway, Wm. H. Lamport, A. M. Grier, Charles S. Morton, Isaac Holloway, John J. Wocott, B. F. Hoppin, T. J. Chatfield.

Recess for one hour.

The Convention reconvened at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Chas. Spencer, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following, which was adopted unanimously:

President—Mr. Charles H. Van Wyck.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins, Wm. H. Gleason, Volney Green, Lorenzo D. Collins, F. S. Thayer, R. W. Judson, George P. Batchelder, Joseph A. Sherman, A. P. Hart, W. W. Campbell, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Hiram Schutt, Geo. Arnold, Seth Clark and H. C. Fiske.

Secretaries—Messrs. Joseph F. Ellory, Isaac J. Oliver, Alfred Wagstaff, Stephen C. Hutchins, Robt. Horder, Chas. G. Ellis, J. W. Kimball, W. Strong, J. R. Stebbins, Luther Caldwell, Wm. L. Bostwick, Robt. H. Wiley, Joseph A. Stull, Wm. B. Sirritt and T. E. Ellsworth.

Messrs. Waldo Hutchins and Chas. S. Spencer were appointed to conduct Mr. Van Wyck to the chair, on taking which he said:

MR. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

Although the battle has been fought and victory won, yet the victors and vanquished are engaged in another struggle—one to preserve, the other to destroy the fruits of that victory. We are called upon once again to marshal the grand army of the Union. The same Providence has decreed the length and fierceness of the conflict at the ballot-box, as he did with the bayonet, and for the same glorious result—equal and exact justice to all men. The nation required four years of war to be taught in what direction lay the path of justice and duty. They may need four years of struggle to teach them boldly to walk in it. We have passed our Red Sea in triumph. The horse and rider have been thrown in the sea. We have rejoiced upon our timbrel and harp, and are now passing through the wilderness. Yet, the bow of promise still shines in the heavens above us. How true it is, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance!" that the sentinel does not slumber at the outpost, nor the watchman lie at ease in his tower! After the war was ended we could look back and discover the great errors committed, and as Time is bearing us away from one and another of the civil contests, we find that serious mistakes in war and in peace have been the same—too much forgiveness and too great leniency to rebel criminals. The war was waged for years with the determination not to disturb the institutions which produced the rebellion, and not to harm those who were striving to overthrow the pillars of the Republic. We are yet told we must conciliate; otherwise the men who sought to destroy and failed, will come not back again. That *rôle* has been played. Their crime deserved confiscation of property and death. They were only asked to accept citizenship on a higher plane of civilization to which their treason had forced the nation; to recognize those principles which have given courage to our heroes and inspiration to our poets; to resume forfeited rights on condition of equal rights, which a broader Christian civilization has granted the oppressed; to aid in administering State Governments which they overthrew, only securing the same privileges to those who fought to sustain them. All such propositions they have spurned. Johnson has taught them that they were masters of the situation—had power indefinitely to delay the work of reconstruction. Congress was told to vote $1,000,000 to feed the suffering poor. It would be the "open sesame" to rebel hearts and renew their devotion to the old flag. From that day they have manifested more determination in their opposition to the demands of the nation. The patriots of the Revolution did not attempt to subdue by love those who had been Tories. They proclaimed no general amnesty. Every State save one disfranchised them. Many were driven to Canada and England. The Legislature of New-York, as late as November, 1781, prohibited all Tory lawyers from practicing in the courts of this State. Who has delayed so long the work of reconstruction? The rebels say there shall be none unless upon the terms which they approve. Johnson says there shall be none except as dictated by his policy. But the loyal men, the great mass of the population, insist that reconstruction shall be based upon the issues settled by the war; upon the principles illustrated by the death of 300,000 patriots, and the martyrdom of the great Lincoln; upon such a basis as will not reproach the living soldier, nor blast the memory of the dead; on such a foundation that the future of this Republic may never be cursed again with treason's bloody hand. As this nation has spoken, so shall it be done; as they trampled on the rebellion and its cause, so will they on all who oppose them now. Through this delay, the nation has been growing to full manhood of the crisis. We were told let the Government be magnanimous and release the head of the rebellion. Let prominent men of the North sign the bail bond and have a love-feast with the rebel chief, and the heart of treason will soften and, forsooth, forgive us the humiliation of their defeat. Yet the very act seems only to have intensified the bitterness of their feelings, and Davis, released from the pretended torture of his prison, left proudly defiant, went to Canada, publicly thanked that people that they had furnished an asylum for his gangs of desperadoes, who during the war had met within their border to organize arson, rapine, murder and the scattering seed of pestilence. So that other rebel chief, who indulged the hope that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, and who by reason of his infamous treason had earned the title to be a fugitive all the days of his life. But through this mistaken leniency, which is to change the tiger heart, he was allowed to return. The allies of Johnson's rebellion are the same as of Davis'. The Copperheads are still advising their friends in the South to their hurt. They counseled them early to resistance, promised them aid and a division among the men of the North, and so did those of Connecticut, that no regiments should cross the State to invade the South; that the grass should grow in the streets of our cities; that our currency would become worthless, and the national bonds not worth the paper they were printed on; that individual property would be swept away for taxes, and the nation made bankrupt. Yet the country has been obstinately prosperous, and they had not decent respect for their own prophecies to grow for themselves. In their judgement laws to raise revenue and conscripts were unconstitutional, and they organized mobs to resist, burn and murder, and who, when Lincoln, stood as did Moses—his face shining as though his heart had been with God on the mount, amid the thunders of battle—wrote on the tables of the nation's remembrance the great law which the Almighty was giving, and issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, striking the chains from four millions of slaves. How bitter the denunciation—how malignant the slanders. Not only was it unconstitutional, but these prophets of Baal aspired to contemplate the piety of the act, pronounced it unchristian, worse than unloosing savages, in warfare on defenceless women and children, and actually implored the interposition of foreign nations, when on the 4th day of July the then Democratic Governor of the State, in a speech in New-York City, insulted the nation by prophesying our defeat; mocking and taunting, by exclaiming, where are the victories you promised—even that very day his treasonable shrieks were answered by the roar of cannon as the rebel works were crumbling at Vicksburg, and his unholy utterances were drowned in the proud hurrah of our army as they pulled Lee from his defences and broke the rebellion at Gettysburg. Blind to their own destruction, despised for their treasonable prophesies, and signal failure in 1864, they declared in National Convention, the war a failure, demanding a cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of our troops, while Sherman was marching through Georgia from Atlanta to the sea, Farragut fighting from the shrouds of his ship at Mobile, Grant drawing the anaconda folds around Richmond, Sheridan throwing himself against the tide of defeat and rolling back waves of victory. Every act of Congress during the war and since they have denounced—during all that time no Democratic Convention spoke harshly of the rebellion or its leaders, and failed to malign the action of their own Government. To-day they are living in the hope that Johnson may accomplish what Davis failed, and show the world that the war has been a failure; and the Democratic Party, which would fain, on now bended knees, by any device pretend a regard for the soldier it once despised, and always during the war, where it had the power, denied to him in the field the privilege of the elective franchise. It said of the soldier then, as it says of the negro to-day, that it was not safe to trust the ballot in his hands; and when it had no power, true to its affinities, from every bush and brake, where it wound its slimy length, its poisoned fangs would hiss out bitter denunciations by calling them "Lincoln's minions, hirelings and dogs." Well might he exclaim, "Is my servant a dog that he should do this thing?" The continued resistance of the rebels has satisfied the nation of their unfitness to exercise the rights they forfeited. They refused the amendments to the Constitution, and it became evident that freedom would not be safe in their hands, and as a guarantee negro suffrage was demanded. "How true it is," as the faithful Sheridan has said, "the contest is not yet over." The result cannot be doubted. Storms may gather around us as they did during the war. We know that beyond the clouds the sun is shining brightly; we know that the blood of three hundred thousand patriots has not been shed in vain; that they never fail who die in a great cause. Rest assured that Johnson has met an Antietam and Gettysburgh, and is now only struggling in the defences around Richmond. Time is pointing clearly to the object of Johnson's rebellion. While Congress has been triumphantly sustained the object, and purpose of his life has been to thwart the legislation of the country. See his position to-day. Against the people, against Congress, against the prominent Generals of the nation and the military commanders of his own appointment. In his way stood one of the purest of American patriots as well as one of the ablest of American statesmen, to whom the nation is largely indebted for the great victory of the war and the preservation of the fruits of the conflict. History will yield the meed of praise while coming generations will revere the name of Stanton, yet the purity, ability, long and valuable services of his War Minister were obnoxious to Johnson, and in defiance of the law and wishes of the nation, he usurped the power and removed him. The victory over the people was short, thanks to the patriotism of the great Captain of the age, whose loyalty to the nation taught him obedience to the law. Grant, Sheridan and Sickles, who were between him and the restoration of rebels to power, he reprimands and attempts to disgrace. These military Commanders whom the people delight to honor, he brands as monarchs, satraps, and tyrants; his own organ at Washington saying that Sheridan exercised a despotism which far exceeded in atrocity any tyranny in the old world. Sheridan, Sickles, Thomas and Pope were all Democrats, but they loved their country better than party; they could not reproach the memory of their buried comrades by restoring to power those who would dance with fiendish hate upon their graves. What better commentary and what severer condemnation of Johnson's policy than the necessity to relieve his best officers to appease rebel wrath. The issue will not admit of compromise or conservatism; we want no leaders or standard-bearers who cannot defend our principles and carry our banner and wear our uniform. Johnson has been playing the part he contemplated a year ago, when he said he might make himself dictator; he has been significantly emphasizing the question of Seward, "Will you have this man President or King?" The mission of the Republican Party is not yet completed. With Radical Republicans overthrown and Democratic conservatism in power, where is the prospect of further deliverance to English subjects? How can the German hope that the liberty he here enjoys may one day bless his fatherland? And how would fade away every generous Irishman's prospects that Emmet's epitaph could be written, for he enjoined his countrymen, with the grave opening before him, "When my country shall take her stand among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written." Banish Radicalism from the continent and the history of the last Republic in Europe has been written. Why should any boast themselves of conservatism? Has it not always stood in the way of the world's progress? No reformer or discoverer but has found it soiled in his path. To-day, Conservatives in England and America are using the same argument—distrust of the masses; and to-day in both countries Radicalism is rejoicing in the same victory. It boldly asserts that six thousand years of the world's education has not fitted all men and all nations for freedom; that its simplest rights can not be enjoyed, nor its highest duties exercised except as the result of great mental culture and the highest type of intellect. Well may we despair if in this age of the world the humblest of men are not fitted to enjoy the sweets of human liberty. For humanity to-day, white conservatism is distrustful, scowling and shaking its head, we rejoice that under the leadership of that grand old statesman, John Bright, eight hundred thousand white men on English soil have been elevated from hewers of wood and drawers of water to the full rights of English citizenship even in this Republic. Years ago the Democratic Party in this State put the black man where Conservatism wanted to keep the white man, and they themselves settled for all time the right of the black man to vote by securing it in the Constitution of only annexing the property qualifications. To that organization which ground the rebellion to powder will the people look to remove all the evils Johnson has inflicted, when by their votes the incubus is removed. May we expect quiet and confidence to be restored, laws to be enforced in their spirit, economy and reform everywhere inaugurated, corrupt officials removed, faith in the currency and bonds of the nation, return labor encouraged, industry protected, equal distribution of burthens and equal taxation of all property, expenses of the Government removed, taxes taken from the necessities and retained only on the luxuries of life, where it shall wake to profitable activity again the grant of the spindle and loom, which is sleeping to-day. Johnson may hinder, but not stop, the work of reconstruction. When peace came he did not then recognize the then existing governments in the rebel States. To the United States belonged the duty, as by the Constitution they were enjoined, to guarantee republican governments. But Johnson felt as did Louis XIV., "I am the State," and without consulting the people or their representatives; by the breath of his power declaring committees without governments, ordering conventions, decreeing wherein constitutions shall be amended, confiscating property, disfranchising large classes, prescribing the qualifications and who shall be voters. When another branch of the Government exercise its legitimate prerogatives in the same direction, he interposes obstacles. He has a right to interpose his veto, for that was a part of the United States, but when two-thirds of Congress overrule his veto, that was a greater part of the United States to which obedience was exacted in the oath that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The work of reconstruction will go on as Congress has ordered. Any impediment Johnson throws in the way will be removed from time to time by a supplemental bill, and Congress propose to continue the supplemental work until the end is consumated. State after State will follow the example of Tennessee and wheel into line with shouts of praise that the loyal men of the nation, when storms and clouds gathered, held on an even course, and exacted a restoration to power by engraving on the foundation-stones of each, "All men are created equal," and the topmost arch in radiant light, that patriots oppressed by other countries may take courage, proclaim liberty through all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. Are we to be censured because Johnson has endeavored to mar the beauty and symmetry of the work, as well as upbraid the sculptor? If some vandal should attempt to deface the marble with the face half formed, or the architect; if some evil spirit should seek to undermine the foundations; force upon him untempered mortar instead of imperishable granite; for pillars porous sandstone, which shifting winds and storms and sun would crumble. Hostility to reconstruction was invited by the address of the weeping Convention of Philadelphia in 1867. Within a few days Johnson, by his prophet Senator, (Doolittle,) in the Senate Chamber again encouraged the exercised spirit of rebellion by declaring that those of the South will gather on their knees around the family altar to curse this Government, and in the name of prayer to call on God to curse it. In seeking a prophet to pronounce the curse they would probably find another Balaam. Let them be admonished by the story of sacred history, when Balaak wanted to "Curse me this people for they are too mighty for me," and thrice from the mountain-top, and once with face toward the wilderness, Balaam said: "Here shall I curse whom God has not cursed, and here shall I defy whom the Lord has not defied." Then will Johnson, Doolittle & Co. say as did Balaak, trembling: "I took thee to curse my enemies, and behold thou hast blest them altogether." Beseechingly, neither curse them at all, nor bless them at all. Defiant and threatening when his anger was kindled after a third failure: "I thought to promote thee to honor, but this Lord hath kept thee back from great honor." How many times has Johnson, when his anger was kindled, reviled the truth, the faithful, the honest. And in the same spirit as Balaak, "I thought to promote thee to great honor," while indulging the vagaries of the circle, Seward claimed that Johnson was following the policy of Lincoln. So says Doolittle in his recent speech a few months ago. Johnson was present at the dedication of the cemetery at Antietam and there made a speech. Although standing on one of the great battle-fields of the rebellion, a stranger could not have told whether he came to dedicate to rebel or Union aded. Save the last sentence containing a general allusion to the flag, the speech could as well have been spoken by Davis. The clustering memories and thrilling associations of the thousand graves around him did not awaken a sentiment or kindle an inspiration to embalm the memory of the dead; no thanks to the living soldiers, no expression of gratitude to the nation for its sacrifice of millions of treasure and thousands of lives, no reference to the dead, except to malign their memory and to burn still deeper into the hearts of the survivors the recollection of their griefs. "The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never be forgot what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on; it is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave up the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." To-day we stand by the utterances of the departed statesmen, rather than the cold sympathy toward rebels of the deceiver, Johnson. Lincoln dedicated himself; he dedicated us of this generation to their unfinished work, so that the dead shall not have died in vain, while by the eye of inspiration he caught glimpses of the coming glory, while he could only indulge the hope and breathe the prayer, "We, if faithfully and fearlessly discharging our duty, may, in our time, rejoice in the fruition and the complete realization that government of the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Before concluding, Mr. Van Wyck's voice gave out, and on motion of Gen. Cochrane it was resolved that he be requested to furnish the concluding part for publication.

Mr. Cochrane moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed of one from each Congressional District, by the delegates from each Congressional District to report the names of four delegates and four alternates from the State at large, and two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District, to represent the state in the National Republican Union Convention at Chicago, and that said Committee be directed to report to this Convention for such delegates and alternates from the Congressional Districts, such names as shall be nominated to them by the delegates to this Convention from such Congressional Districts, or a majority of said Congressional Districts, the said Committee shall present to this Convention such names for delegates and alternates.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer moved the following as a substitute, but it was voted down, and Mr. Cochrane's resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That four delegates at large be chosen by a *viva voce* vote, and that the respective delegations from the Congressional districts choose and report to this Convention two delegates and two alternates to Chicago.

Mr. Lyman Tremaine called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted, and the President announced the Committee as follows: First District—Horace Greeley, John Cochrane; Second District—A. W. Palmer, G. Hilton Scribner; Third District—Lyman Tremaine, Hobart Krum; Fourth District—Charles Hughes, George Yost; Fifth District—J. R. Stebbins, Joseph Avery; Sixth District—W. W. Campbell, S. M. Barker; Seventh District—Thomas Underdonk, J. H. Butler; Eighth District—Joseph E. Ewell, M. A. Hall.

The following committee to select delegates to the National Convention was announced by the respective delegations:

Henry W. Eastman, Jonathan Moore, F. T. Parsons, F. Polhemus, Wm. H. McKinney, James W. Howe, John Cochrane, Cummings H. Tucker, Cooper C. Van Vorst, Jas. W. Husted, Edward M. Madden, H. T. Eastman, Geo. A. Sharpe, Hamilton Harris, Jas. C. Clark, Bloomfield Usher, Jas. W. Horton, Sneffield Harrington, Bemin Brockway, Albert Bickford, T. Kingsford, Daniel P. Wood, T. G. Yeoman, W. H. Simport, Chas. H. Thompson, Ben. Field, D. Wait, Alvias Snyder, Seth Clark, Chas. L. Morton.

Mr. A. C. Pullman, of New-York, said that the question of representation in Republican Conventions had long been a mooted question, and on that question he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention of the Republican Union Party of this State shall hereafter consist of delegates apportioned as follows: First—One delegate from each Assembly District; Second—One additional delegate for every one thousand Republican votes, and fractional part of one thousand, which shall be five hundred or over, from each district casting such vote—the basis for such representation to be the vote cast for Governor at the election preceding such Convention, all the delegates to be elected in the same manner as at present.

Referred to the State Committee, with power to report to the State Convention in the Fall.

While waiting for the Committees to report Lieut.-Gov. Woodford accepted an invitation and addressed the Convention briefly. He warmly eulogized the Congressional plan of reconstruction and urged the Republican Party not to look back, but to press forward and onward to the certain victory that awaits it in the great campaign of 1868.

Lyman Tremain was next invited to the platform, and addressed the Convention at considerable length on political topics of the day.

Mr. Horace Greeley next responded to loud and repeated calls, and said he understood that the two Committees were now ready to report; let us hear from them and then he would say a few words.

Mr. Lyman Tremain, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Union Republican Party of New-York hereby reaffirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality, and nationality, which were triumphantly vindicated in the late war; that it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress, and its unalterable purpose to maintain untarnished and inviolate the public faith and national credit, to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures and insisting upon the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government, and confidently anticipate that at an early day the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

Resolved, That feeling assured that Ulysses S. Grant is in full accord with the loyal people of the country upon all the political issues that have sprung up between a hostile Executive and a patriotic Congress; regarding his splendid military record with unfeigned admiration; having full faith in his wisdom, integrity, prudence and firmness, and believing him to be emphatically the man for the times, this Convention declares its preference in favor of his nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That Reuben E. Fenton is the first choice of the Union Republican party in this State for the office of Vice-President. His early and consistent identification with the cause of human freedom, his patriotic services in Congress, the fidelity and sagacity he has displayed in the office of chief magistrate of the State, his earnest and uniform devotion to the wants and interests of the soldiers, his popularity, as attested by being twice elected Governor over strong antagonists, as well as his great prudence and firmness, give assurance that his nomination would inspire universal confidence and enthusiasm, and be followed by the triumphant success of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention are authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in their number, and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit in the Chicago Convention, and are requested to employ all honorable and proper means to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant and Gov. Fenton for the offices of President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That the reverses of 1867, with the formidable attempt now everywhere making to disseminate and commend the principles of rebellion and repudiation, admonish us that our adversaries are preparing for the most vehement and desperate efforts to regain the control of the Government and virtually reverse the triumph consummated at the Appomattox Court-house, and we exhort our fellow Republicans throughout the State to organize for the systematic diffusion of intelligence by journals and otherwise, and for a vigorous, persistent and efficient canvass henceforth to the close of the polls in November next.

Resolved, That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will forever be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

Adopted by acclamation.

The report of the Committee to nominate delegates to the National Union Republican Convention, was then made, as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York; Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Charles Andrews, of Onondaga; D. D. S. Brown of Monroe. *Alternates*—John E. Williams, of New-York; Gilbert Robinson, Jr., of Rensselaer; Wm. W. Campbell, of Otsego; John Allen, Jr., of Erie.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—Alfred Wagstaff, Suffolk; L. Bradford Prince, Queens. Alternates—Albert E. Wilcox, Richmond; Samuel Smith, Queens.

Second District—Charles W. Godard, Kings; Archibald M. Bliss, Kings. Alternates—James A. Van Brunt, Kings; Wm. H. Burleigh, Kings.

Third District—Joshua M. Van Cott, Kings; Joseph Reeve, Kings. Alternate—Andrew B. Hodges, Kings.

Fourth District—Charles J. Lowrie, Kings; F. J. Fithian, New-York.

Fourth District—Joshua G. Abbey, New-York. Alternates—James Winterbottom, New-York; Nathan Kingsley, Sr., New-York.

Fifth District—Moses H. Grinnell, New-York; E. D. Culver, New-York. Alternates—Joseph F. Ellery, New-York; Thomas Mulligan.

Sixth District—Charles S. Spencer, New-York; John D. Lawson, New-York. Alternates—Jacob L. Dodge, New-York; George F. Merkee, New-York.

Seventh District—John Cochrane, New-York; W. F. Ashmun, New-York. Alternates—Stephen H. Knapp, New-York; Simon Haselton, New-York.

Eighth District—W. R. Stewart, New-York; John D. Ottewell, New-York. Alternates—E. Harrison Reed, New-York; John Webber, New-York.

Ninth District—James W. Culver, New-York; Charles H. Cooper, New-York. Alternates, Jonathan Wilson, New-York; Nelson Berriman, New-York.

Tenth District—H. D. Robertson, Westchester; C. M. Depew, Westchester. Alternates, James F. Hall, Putnam; Charles H. Gillis, Westchester.

Eleventh District—George Clark, Orange; R. Low, Sullivan. Alternates, Halstead Sweet, Orange; John Waller, Sullivan.

Twelfth District—B. Platt Carpenter, Dutchess; Jacob W. Hogsdrats, Columbia. Alternates—H. P. Eastman, Dutchess; Ezra Waterbury, Columbia.

Thirteenth District—George H. Sharp, Ulster; Rufus H. King, Greene. Alternates—Jacob Lefever, Ulster; Jno. B. Bronk, Greene.

Fourteenth District—Hamilton Harris, Albany; Borden H. Mills, Albany. Alternates—Wm. G. Weed, Albany; Weedman Demmick, Schoharie.

Fifteenth District—Robert M. Hasbrouck, Rensselaer; Alexander Barclay, Washington. Alternates—Joseph H. Batteshall, Rensselaer; Joseph Patten, Washington.

Sixteenth District—William Rockwell, Warren; Eli W. Rogers, Essex. Alternates—Robert Widdell, Warren; William E. Caulkins, Essex.

Seventeenth District—Calvin Hubbard, Sr., Lawrence; William Gillis, Franklin.

Eighteenth District—Truman G. Younglove, Saratoga; Seymour Sexton, Fulton. Alternates—Charles Stanford, Schenectady; Abram Hoffman, Montgomery.

Nineteenth District—Ebenezer Blakely, Oswego; Lewis Kingsley, Chenango. Alternates—Matthew Griffin, Delaware; Fred. Julian, Chenango.

Twentieth District—Wm. Dewey, Jefferson; E. B. Livingstone, Lewis. Alternates—James F. Fester, Herkimer; Allen Campbell, Jefferson.

Twenty-first District—Ellis H. Roberts, Oneida; George B. Anderson, Oneida. Alternates—Chas. M. Schofield, Oneida; Pat. C. Costello, Oneida.

Twenty-second District—Benjamin B. Bowen, Oswego; Delos W. Cameron, Madison. Alternates—J. W. Merchant, Madison; John H. Swann, Oswego.

Twenty-third District—Frank Hiscock, Onondaga; R. Holland Duell, Cortland. Alternates—C. R. Harmon, Onondaga; David Hibbard, Onondaga.

Twenty-fourth District—John S. Fowler, Cayuga; A. D. Baker, Seneca. Alternates—L. G. Yeomans, Wayne; Simeon Holton, Seneca.

Twenty-fifth District—Peter S. Bonesdale, Ontario; Isaac L. Endress, Livingston. Alternates—Geo. B. Dusenbury, Onondaga; W. H. Kelsey, Livingston.

Twenty-sixth District—Jeremiah W. Dwight, Tompkins; Thomas J. Chatfield, Tioga. Alternates—Alonzo B. Cornell, Tompkins; Wm. Smith, Tioga.

Twenty-seventh District—Stephen T. Hoyt, Steuben; Luther Caldwell, Chemung. Alternates—Chas. D. Robinson, Steuben; John H. Butler, Steuben.

Twenty-eighth District—E. L. Pitts, Orleans; O. C. Wilder, Monroe. Alternates—Joshua Benjamin, Orleans; Daniel Kingsley, Monroe.

Twenty-ninth District—John Fisler, Genesee; Andrew W. Brazee, New-York.

Thirtieth District—T. K. Bass, Erie; Fred. H. Jones, Erie. Alternates—Isaac Holloway, Erie; Seth Yanner, Erie.

Thirty-first District—Geo. B. Barker, Chattauqua; Patrick H. Jones, Cattaraugus. Alternates—C. L. Horton, Chattauqua; H. Van Armon, Cattaraugus.

Mr. Greeley being called for, said he wanted to warn the Convention against the danger of over confidence. Strong candidates had been nominated, but they could not win without strong supporters. The struggle is not yet terminated. If we consider that by spouting and hurrahing we shall be victorious we will find ourselves mistaken. We must make a canvass reaching every school district. We have formidable obstacles to overcome. The strongest vote ever polled in the State was polled against us last Fall. We need not have been beaten last Fall; we must not be beaten this Fall. We must circulate light and truth everywhere. I mean to do my part in this canvass. I hope you will incite your friends and neighbors to vigorous effort. We must work with a will and then we will win.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Rights of American Citizens.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Tweddle Hall was packed to-night in response to a call for the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens. Mayor Thatcher presided, speeches were made by Senator Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn, Attorney-General Champlain, Hon. Patrick Corbett of Syracuse, Hon. S. D. Kiernan of New-York, Hon. John W. Murphy of Buffalo, and Hon. Francis H. Woods of Albany. Letters were read from Mayor Hoffman, Amasa J. Parker and Senator Folger. The resolutions were reported by William Cassidy.

Proceedings of the State Legislature—The Election of Police Commissioner—New Measures Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

There was a slim attendance in either House this morning. A large proportion of the leading Republicans are absent at Syracuse, attending the State Convention.

Only one committee made a report in the Senate, and that was the bill which passed the House, giving an extension of three months on licenses now about to expire in the Metropolitan District. The Senate amends it by directing and obliging the Commissioners to give a license for three months to those who shall pay one-quarter of the regular yearly fee. Applications must be made previous to May 1, 1868. As amended, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, read a third time and passed. It is understood that the House will concur and the Governor sign—the temperance men of the two branches having acquiesced in the bill as it passes the Senate.

THE ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER will probably be fixed for the 12th inst.—one week from to-day—Senator Tweed offering a resolution to that effect this morning, which went over under the rule.

The New-York delegation have caucussed the matter, and by a unanimous vote decided to go for Ex-Comptroller Brennan, and that I suspect fixes the thing. Brooklyn is "nowhar," as I suspected would be the end. Brennan was here in person to look after his interests; so also was Congressman Morrissey; but the laboring oar was taken by Senator Tweed, under whose practical hand the thing went along smooth enought Great is Tammany, and Tweed is the prophet.

IN THE ASSEMBLY,

this morning the third reading of bills was the regular order, under the ninth joint rule. That and the reading of the journal occupied about forty minutes.

Then the boys went in with a few whereases and therefores and those kind of things.

The Attorney of the Excise Commissioners was directed to report under oath, on or before the 15th of February, how many suits he has brought, how much money he has received, (they shrewdly omit to ask him what he has done with it, and what he proposes to do with it,) which will doubtless involve Mr. Bliss in a small expenditure for clerical labor, as it is understood that he has commenced what will prove to be no end of litigation They are evidently after the attorney, but I suspect he will prove equal to this, as he has to two or three other emergencies whereof I have had experience.

The Assembly also want the Commissioners for the opening of Worth-street to tell why they don't close up that little job. It is intimated that the Commissioners were seen, and not the opening of the street. It is a terrible wicked portion of the world, that City of New-York, if any reliance is to be placed upon the assertions, insinuations and conclusions of these inquiring individuals.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was also required to report how much money had been received and expended in the payment of school officers. The odds are in favor of a bet that at least two centuries and a half must elapse before any embryo Superintendent will answer that question. The present occupant of that chair (and I believe I can truthfully say he occupies the entire superficial dimensions thereof,) is also a leading officer in a prominent life insurance company—but I don't believe the company would agree to underwrite his corporal existence until he has answered the Assembly. The mortality tables don't furnish any data for such a risk.

And at 12 o'clock precisely both Houses had adjourned. The several and sundry members thereof had gone up and down the hill, and by 12:15 a large proportion of the power of the upper and lower branches had resolved itself down to hunting ye tiger—an animal that prevails muchly in this locality, about now. LEO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Genet—To fix the compensation of Registers and Poll Clerks in New-York and Kings Counties; also, in relation to obstructions on railroads.

By Mr. Pierce—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

By Mr. Nichols—To amend the charter of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company.

By Mr. Creamer—To suppress the sale of adulterated and explosive oils in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester.

For an additional Justice of the Peace in Syracuse.

An act supplementary of chapter 578, Laws of 1866, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District.

ASSEMBLY.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Kiernan—Calling upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction to furnish the House with the amount of money appropriated from the Common School Fund for the payment of school officers throughout the different counties of the State. Adopted.

By Mr. D. Burns—Requesting the Clerk of the Assembly to demand an answer from the Metropolitan Board of Excise to a resolution passed Jan. 21, calling for a statement of the amount of fees received by the Attorney of said Board. Tabled.

By Mr. P. Burns—That the Commissioners for the extension of Worth-street, New-York, be requested to report the cause of the unusual delay in completing said extension; also, the cost other than that to be paid for property taken. Adopted.

By Mr. Dayton—Calling upon the Canal Commissioner of the Western Division to report what improvements are necessary to secure an adequate supply of water during the season of navigation. Adopted.

By Mr. Wiley—That the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health report in detail the sums collected or received by said Board or said Treasurer, for penalties, and all sums received or collected by suit, and the uses and purposes, specifically and in detail, to which said sums have been applied. Adopted.

By Mr. McKiever—For a similar statement from the Attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Excise. Adopted.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

Mr. Jacobs offered the following:

Resolved, That the honorable the Senate be respectfully requested to transmit to this House the testimony, or a copy thereof, taken by the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to inquire into the management of the canals of the State, the departments thereof, and the conduct of any person now or hereafter connected with said canals; also to inquire into the acts of the Canal Contracting Board, and into the awards made for canal damages, and in reference to canal breaks, and the non-performance of contracts; and also the testimony, or a copy thereof, taken by the Senate Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the management of the canals, and that the same be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to inquire and report whether sufficient cause is shown for the impeachment of any canal officer or officers under the Constitution of this State, and if such cause, in the opinion of said Committee, is shown, that the said Committee present such officer or officers for impeachment, and that the said Committee, in prosecution of said inquiry, have leave to take such further evidence as they may deem expedient; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Adopted. Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Alvord offered the following resolutions, which went over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision and Arrangement be instructed to make their final report on Wednesday, the 12th inst., immediately after the reading of the journal, and that the same be immediately considered in the Convention.

Resolved, That the Constitution passed by this Convention be signed by the members thereof, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That the Convention do adjourn without day on Friday, the 14th inst.

Mr. Smith introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare the amended Constitution, and have the same printed and distributed throughout the State. Laid over under the rule.

The article on adulterated and intoxicating liquors was rejected.

The report on official corruption was then taken up.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, in the evening session, resumed the consideration of the report on official corruption.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Tone of the French Press—The Political Horizon—Views of a Russian Journal—The French Army Bill—The Proposed Press Law—Servia Preparing for War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

Just now it pleases the organs of the various Governments which have been disquieting the world by the extent of their military preparations to declare that at no period were the prospects of peace more assured. Since the passage of the Army bill in the Legislative Body the semi-official journals of Paris have been writing in this strain, while curious to say those of the Provinces which were equally in the interest of Government have been sounding a key note of quite an opposite character. What the purpose of this apparent inconsistency of tactics was, no one could very clearly see. It could not have been the result of accident or individual blundering, for the fierce articles of the provincial organs were evidently inspired by the same mind and were coincident in point of publication. The motive that dictated them has either passed away or been modified by facts which have since arisen, for an official order has just been issued to stop them. This order is marked "confidential," and the manner in which it has transpired is sufficiently curious to call for observation. The *Independence Belge*, as you are aware, has acquired the reputation of being better informed on Ministerial movements here than even the French semi-official journals. Well, it is through the *Independence* that we derive our knowledge of a document which is of great importance, considering the present uneasy condition of the public mind, and which ought properly to have first made its appearance in the columns of the *Moniteur*. When it first reached here it was regarded as of doubtful authenticity, but as two days have elapsed without its being contradicted, there can be no longer any question on the subject. The document runs thus:

> "[CONFIDENTIAL.] M. LE PREFET: The Government has frequently affirmed, both before and during the discussion of the law in the army, that it desired peace, and that all its efforts would be directed to maintain it.
>
> It cannot employ two different modes of expressing itself on this point, for it has not two different policies. It is therefore essential that the journals which defend us should not accredit alarms and propogate certain disquietudes.
>
> The discussions provoked by the Army bill may have been carried too far, but they must now, more than ever, be made to harmonise with the pacific dispositions which the Emperor and his ministers have so often affirmed.
>
> I therefore request of you to take care that the journals which sustain us do not depart from the declarations made by the Government. There is nothing so disquieting as contradiction; nothing tends more to reassure and fortify than unity of language and of direction."

Now considering that the articles which this circular reprehends, appeared several weeks ago, and produced marked uneasines at the time, it seems singular that it should make its appearance thus tardily and that through the circuitous channel of a Brussells journal. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances. The circular is an afterthought and has been given to the *Independance*, in order that it may appear to have slowly found its way into print. If it were published in any of the semi-official journals of Paris, its recentness of origin would at once have been detected. Therefore it is plain that the articles in the Provincial Press, were directly inspired by the Government, and that whatever was the motive that directed them, it has ceased to exercise any influence. This change of views is no doubt attributable to the altered attitude of Prussia, which now seems to lean cordially to France. It will, it is said, receive further expression in a manifesto which has just been prepared by the Emperor, and which it is added is already in the hands of the principal dignitaries of State.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

While the French and German journals are indulging in these peaceful anticipations—for the latter are equally uppermost in their views—the St. Petersburg journals maintain quite a different tone. The *Invalide Russe* of the 17th of January, contains an article which boldly exposes the critical relations of the European Governments, and points to the probability of war. After stating that the battle of Sadowa had definitively destroyed the order of things which had been maintained in Europe since 1815, it proceeds to say:

> "The change produced by that battle is immense. Austria and France find themselves ill at ease, and, if we add, the struggle which has commenced at the Southeast, we shall find that out of two hundred and twenty millions of men who constitute the population of Europe, there are scarcely fifty millions who are satisfied with their situation, while the rest must *bon gré mal gré* be thinking of either consolidating what they have acquired or of reconquering what they have lost. Neither Prussia, which has its task yet to finish, nor France, whose prestige has waned, nor Austria, which is struggling between the Germans, the Sclaves and the Hungarians, nor Italy, which the Chassepot rifle has stopped before the gates of Rome, nor Denmark, which is still waiting the restitution of a portion of Schleswig, nor Greece which desires the possession of the Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, nor the populations of the Peninsula of the Balkans which are groaning under the Turkish yoke in the face of Europe, can be contented with the present *status quo*, and they must all desire changes in it. Where there are so many malcontents it is not possible that changes should not occur. Every one expects them, but they present themselves with such a character of seriousness that no one dare take upon himself the responsibility of the initiative. Thus Europe in welcoming in the New Year with pacific assurances, is in reality preparing for war. Never before have military preparations attained such colossal proportions. The armies of the Great Powers reckon up by millions; whole populations are placed under arms, hundreds of millions are already expended in fresh armaments and material of war. Russia, thanks to the policy of her Government, still remains apart from the general *bouleversement*. It is to her that Europe is specially indebted for the preservation of peace. But can it guarantee that the European crisis will not affect the interests of Russia itself. It may readily be understood that in the midst of such circumstances the military question cannot remain an indifferent one to our people, and if not long since there were again heard among us voices which demanded the reduction of the army and the diminution of military expenses, now there are to be heard other opinions among us which demand quite the contrary: they ask if we are sufficiently strong, sufficiently armed, and if our material of war is adequate to our requirements."

The writer then goes on to show what has been done by the government to satisfy the military necessities which are pressing upon it. He says that at the commencement of 1867 the effective force of the Russian army had been reduced from motives of economy to 730,000 men, and that the subsequent reductions accomplished or projected would reduce it this year to the round number of 700,000. But all these reductions, he says, do not touch the fighting element; it affects merely the non-combatants, and afford the means of more perfectly organizing the other portions of the army. Simultaneously with the diminution of the effective the reserves were increased. The mass of soldiers on leave has reached a figure which will more than cover all necessities in the event of the army being placed on a war footing, by the recall of those on leave, who are all thoroughly hardened and disciplined, the army can be at once augmented by more than sixty-four per cent., or a total of more than 400,000 men. In regard to war supplies he shows that the utmost energy is being used to accumulate all the *material* that might be required in the event of a protracted campaign, and he adds that in the course of 1867 and 1868 800,000 muskets will have been transformed into rifles under the Carl system. While the old arms are being thus altered measures have at the same time been adopted to furnish the troops with entirely new guns, manufactured on the American system, the rough work being done in the United States and the finishing in the Government workshops in Russia.

From all this it would appear that not only is the Russian Government disposed to profit by the first opportunity of carrying out her designs in the East, but that she is abundantly prepared to do it, the conditions being ordinarily favorable. It is all very well for the French Government organs to ring the changes on the old Latin proberb, "If you wish peace, prepare for war;" but it is quite evident that if the system of enormous standing armies, which is now being carried out by the European Governments, is to be continued, war cannot be long averted, for standing armies are a standing menace, and sooner or later employment must be found for them.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

In the Senate yesterday the report of the Commission appointed to examine the *projet de loi* in the reorganization of the army and the Gardo Mobile, as it came from the Legislative body, was presented and read by M. DUMAS, the reporter. Its conclusions, as was to be expected, are entirely favorable to the measure as it at present stands. As a work of national security the report says, the law guarantees to France the stability of her grandeur and the preservation of her rank among nations. As a work of concord it affords a certainty that in presence of France, "powerful and satisfied" peace will not be troubled. As a political work, it shows to Europe the Emperor and his dynasty, calmly devoting the resources of the country to works of peace, confident that in days of peril the nation, once it is armed, will be ready to cause its rights, its interests, and its honor to be respected, and to defend the Chief whom it has placed at its head. The Commission has, therefore, decided that there is no necessity for sending back the law to the Legislative body for a fresh deliberation, and that it does not oppose its promulgation. The discussion on the report is fixed for Monday next.

It is stated by one of the Paris journals this morning that the bill has been made the subject of an elaborate commentary "by the august authors of the project which has served as the basis of the first bill presented by the Government." This pamphlet, which is said to be remarkable for the clearness and force of its reasoning, has only been distributed among a small number of favored persons.

THE NEW LAW ON THE PRESS.

The *projet de loi* on the Press is, it is said, undergoing considerable modifications at the hands of the Commission. The question of the expediency of diminishing the amount of the stamp duty on newspapers has occupied a good deal of its attention, and it is not improbable that some alteration will be made in this regard. When the bill comes up for discussion before the Legislative Body, there is a prospect of its being still further improved. The letters of the Duke DE PERSIGNY have had a powerful influence in preparing the public mind for a fair and candid discussion of the measure, and it is probable that his views will make converts even among those of the legislative majority who are most opposed to any relaxation of the existing system.

There is one cardinal defect in the bill which will always render it unsatisfactory, and that is its ignoring the advantages of the jury system in favor of the arbitrary jurisdiction of the tribunals. Even among the habitual supporters of the Government there is considerable difference on this point. As an evidence of it I will just quote a passage from a pamphlet published on the subject by M. JONCIERES, formerly an editor of the two Administration journals, the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie*:

> "The jury jurisdiction is not a novelty," says the writer. "It was in operation for more than twenty years under *régimes* during which newspapers enjoyed more freedom than at present, and there would be ingratitude in forgetting the eminent services which it rendered. Under circumstances of great political difficulty it maintained the elevation of its role without either yielding to culpable weakness in regard to the Press, or so cowardly condescension toward the existing powers. The representative of public opinion, it managed to firmly repress the inflammatory appeals and excitements which were addressed to that opinion with a view to pervert or disquiet it."

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The proceedings against the ten journals charged with publishing illegal reports of the debates in the Chambers are not yet terminated. On Thursday M. BERRYER was heard in defence of the *Union*, M. MATHIEU for *La France*, and M. EMILE DURIER for the *Siecle*. The proceedings were adjourned over to-day (Friday.) The day will probably be consumed between the speech of M. DUFAURE, who is to be heard on behalf of the *Temps*, and the replies of the prosecution to the several *plaidoiries*. It is not likely that the judgments will be rendered this evening, as the tribunal will require time to consider them.

PREPARATIONS OF SERVIA FOR WAR.

It is stated that a secret alliance has been concluded between Servia, the Danubian Principalities, and Greece, but I fancy that this is merely one of the rumors which daily find their origin at the Bourse. Greece will take care not to forfeit the guarantee of her independence given by the great Powers. She has but to wait the course of events to profit by the certain disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley on the Irish Question—The Arrest of Mr. Train—Irish Loyalty to the Queen—Fenianism—Reform—Educational Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

Parliament meets in a few weeks, and the Ministry have given us their programme. Lord STANLEY and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY made speeches a few nights ago at a Conservative banquet at Bristol. They heartily accepted the Reform bill. They said not a word of America—and this silence is significant. They hope for the best in Abyssinia. They do not propose much for Ireland. Lord STANLEY thought the Church question could not be dealt with by an outgoing Parliament. He wishes to introduce some law of tenant right. Ireland is improving, he thinks; everything is better than it was twenty years ago, and the rights of the Protestant minority must be considered, as well as the wrongs of the Catholic majority.

> "But there is a party in Ireland," he says, "which no concessions will satisfy. Those who go in for a separate national existence, or repeal of the Union, which practically comes to the same thing, are asking for what they never can obtain, and it is only true kindness to tell them so in plain terms. We will not allow the British Empire to be pulled to pieces in virtue of any fantastic theories, nor because *some politicians may have talked unadvisedly about the sacred cause of nationality* as applied to other countries. Ireland and England are inseparable now and forever."

Loud cheers greeted this declaration, which was made, apparently, to meet another which has just been made by an important body of the Catholic priesthood of Ireland. Lord STANLEY concluded thus:

> Then, again, there is another cause of disturbance, which is in its character, and which we may fairly allow for as being likely to pass away of itself—I mean the return here of Irish Americans, who have taken part in the great civil war on the other side of the Atlantic. Every war—every great war—leaves behind it a residuum of men unfitted for peaceful pursuits, full of energy and courage, and reckless of life. Taken as a whole, and considering the number of forces engaged, I do not think the proportion of that class in the United States has been very great; still there are a good many of them, and we are blessed with the presence of not a few of them here. That is an inconvenience which in the nature of things will not continue; but setting aside the impossible question of nationality, setting aside the mere temporary evil of discharged foreign soldiers turned into conspirators, there remain two great subjects of parliamentary controversy—the Church and the land [Hear, hear.] Now as to the first of these, you will excuse me, if, in the position I hold, I say nothing at present. It is perfectly clear that if any legislation is to take place—I do not say that it ought—affecting in any way the political position of the various ecclesiastical bodies in Ireland, such legislation ought not to be the work of a dying Parliament returned by a constituency which is itself about to be modified (hear, hear;) and in any case we have this to remember, as practical men, that there are Protestants as well as Catholics in Ireland, who, though numerically few, are socially powerful, and that it is sometimes possible, in endeavoring to conciliate two opposite parties, to find that you have only succeeded in making enemies of both. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, gentlemen, if I were not wearying you, [cries of "No, no"] there is that other question of the land upon which I should like to say a word or two. I want to see that question fully and thoroughly argued out in Parliament, without disguise on any side as to what is meant. The demand constantly put forward, as you all know, is that of compensation to be granted to the tenant for improvements which he has made. That, under proper safeguards, is well enough. We have admitted the principle; but when you have settled that point the fundamental cause of difference still remains. What, I will not say the Irish peasant, but a considerable number of the Irish peasantry want, is not compensation for improvements, which not one in a hundred ever makes, but to be transferred without payment from yearly tenants into owners of the soil. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Now, that is a demand which *I cannot conceive under any circumstances that a British legislator can assent to.* [Loud cheers, and a voice, "Certainly not."] If the principle is good for Ireland, it is good for England also; and more than that, if the operation is to be performed once, it will have to be repeated indefinitely, for the tenant turned proprietor might, of course, sublet, and if I know anything of Irish nature, he certainly will. [Hear, hear.] And then you will have a fresh class of tenants at will, under the same conditions as those who existed before, with only this difference, that you will have removed a body of landlords who are tolerably well to do, and substituted for them others who will be needy, and consequently very exacting. [Cheers.] Nor must you forget this, that under a system of innumerable small ownerships you would have the very worst evil of the Ireland of old days repeated and intensified, I mean the continual subdivision of holdings, and the consequent indefinite multiplication of paupers. [Hear, hear.] Every landlord, good or bad, for his own interest, endeavors to check that tendency to subdivision. Take away the check, and in twenty years' time I will undertake to say you would have a population doubled in number, every one of them supported exclusively by the soil, all of them, therefore, trusting to the potato; and when that fails—as from time to time it always will—then look out for the famine of 1847 over again. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Well, gentlemen, I must ask you to pardon me for having gone into these details, but Ireland is the question of the hour, and I only wish I could tell you as clearly what ought to be done as I think I can tell you what ought not; but this I do say: Do not let us call in quacks—[loud cheers;] do not let us fly to desperate remedies because the doctors cannot find out an instant and a perfect cure for a disease which is of long standing—[cheers;] do not let us buy present ease, even if we could do it, at the cost of enormous future mischief. Let us set right what we see and believe to be wrong, but let us do that for the satisfaction of our own consciences, and not as a concession to mere noise and menace. [Cheers.] Having done that, let us take our stand, let us appeal to English and to loyal Irish feeling to support us, and so abide the issue. Even these wretched Fenian troubles are not altogether without their compensation. They have called out the English spirit of loyalty and order; they have shown us how few and feeble are those would-be disturbers of the public peace; and they have shown us something which is not less important, that, together with a firm determination to put down outbreaks if they should occur, there is in the English mind no feeling of blind anger, no hasty or indiscriminate panic, but rather a feeling of mingled perplexity and pity—pity for the ignorant men who have been duped and misled into crime, perplexity to understand how and why we should be so much detested by persons to whom we wish nothing but good. [Cheers.] [The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheers.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A violent address from the Irish Protestants and the article in the *Quarterly* have added to the political excitement in Ireland, and as in Ireland Protestantism and Toryism are almost convertible terms, and Irish Protestants are the most violent Tories and Irish Tories the most violent Protestants in the world, it is little wonder that Lord STANLEY should wish to throw over the Church question to another Parliament.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* is furiously in love with the Conservative programme, excepting as to the Church. Willing to see all churches demolished, the *Pall-Mall* has no objection to beginning with the Irish. In this matter it hopes much from Mr. DISRAELI, who is the schoolmaster of the party. It says:

> "We must have the courage to cure the Irish, if need be, against their will and without their consent by the unflinching application of the principles of justice, good sense, political economy and religious equality. They will kick and struggle and protest, but we must be prepared for that, and utterly refuse to give them what would please them at the moment and do them harm for generations."

So far as Ireland is concerned, all idea of the right of self-government is repudiated. The Irish are not a people with rights, but children to be whipped into submission; patients to be cured. We know what is good for you, and you don't. Hold your tongues and take what we give you. Ireland, says the *Pall-Mall*, is a refractory ward in a hospital, to be cured by an unpleasant regimen and painful operations.

The more radical papers do not so readily accept Lord STANLEY's declarations respecting Ireland. They agree rather with Mr. GLADSTONE, who wishes Ireland to be treated as Scotland has been, and with Mr. BRIGHT, who believes that the people of every country should have something to say respecting its government. The *Daily News* says:

> "No absolute monarch, no Stuart sovereign, could assert in higher language than Lord STANLEY does the irresponsibility of the Government to the governed in Ireland, and its responsibility to its own conscience merely. If anything could justify the mischievous agitation which has been set on foot for a repeal of the Union, it would be this avowal of Lord STANLEY's that the wishes of the Irish people are to go for nothing, and the conscience of the statesman who may happen to be in power for everything, in their Government. If anything could encourage the delusive hope of its success, it would be his declaration that they shall never have it, and that Ireland and England are inseparable, now and forever. Tory declarations of what shall never be have almost invariably been prophetic of what was speedily to take place. It was so with Protection, with Catholic, Nonconformist and Jewish Emancipation, and with every great question of the last half century."

THE ARREST OF MR. TRAIN.

The arrest, imprisonment and release of so important a personage as the candidate of the Woman's Rights and Fenian parties for the Presidency occupy a large space in the papers. Mr. TRAIN was treated very badly. He was put in a cell like a common fellon, when, if a felon, he is, at least, uncommon. He was fed on prison fare. A policeman stayed all night in his cell, with fourteen more within call. His person was searched and his papers seized—his speeches, complimentary notices, resolutions, everything. His letters to the newspapers were stopped. Two, written to PARKER PILLSBURY, and another friend in America, have been published. But Train, it must be said, has been equal to the occasion. He telegraphed to Mr. ADAMS, and that gentleman, who was not, as TRAIN writes to PILLSBURY, "playing poker with Lord STANLEY, as SEWARD used to play whist with Lord LYONS," sent to the American Consul at Cork, to do his possible to get him released. The Consul applied to the magistrate, who caved at once, and took Mr. TRAIN's parole that he would do nothing to advance Fenianism in Ireland. This pledge was readily given, for TRAIN has other business in hand. He has a mission to make the British lion howl with anguish, and the British Government pay a hundred thousand pounds, not a farthing less, in damages. The claim has been made and forwarded to Mr. ADAMS, to be prosecuted at once. It will not even be submitted, like the *Alabama* claims, to arbitration. Furthermore, he is going to stump the United Kingdom, and make another hundred thousand out of the interest excited by his imprisonment. DICKENS abused America, and is now reaping his harvest; why should not TRAIN play the Dickens in England? He has ordered his London publishers, SAMPSON, LOW & Co., to send all the unsold copies of his great but unappreciated work, "Young America," to New-York, and the proceeds are generously devoted to aid the Western States in carrying Woman's Rights, and electing him to the Presidency. On leaving the jail at Cork he made a speech, thanking the governor for his hospitality, and inviting him to visit him (TRAIN) at the White House any time after March 4, 1869.

Mr. TRAIN is not likely to do much stumping in Ireland. It is not a country to suit a peripatetic agitator. In England he might do something, unless his mild discourses tended to a breach of the peace, when the local magistrates would manage to turn off the gas. To the more sober English Mr. TRAIN seems drunk or crazy. I should think his sanity was a fair average for an American politician, and as he is a teetotaller, if he gets drunk it must be on the spirit of our institutions.

IRISH LOYALTY TO THE QUEEN.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR has made one more—one last—one agonizing appeal to loyal Irishmen in London to come forward and sign his address to the Queen. It appears that very few have taken the trouble to sign it. Now he has sent it to the large employers of Irish labor, in the hope that a little gentle pressure will squeeze out a few more signatures. Mr. SEYMOUR means well, no doubt; but loyal Irishmen, if there are any in his sense of the term, scorn to sign such a declaration; as for the rest, they will wait a bit. Some think the Irish have no loyalty at all to English rule; I think they have none to brag of.

FENIANISM.

JAMES BOUTALL, who said he was a draper's assistant—salesman in a dry-goods-store in Cleveland, Ohio—has charged three Irishmen at Deptford, on the Thames, with trying to induce him to take the Fenian oath. He was from America, and they asked him if he was a Fenian. If not, he ought to be; so they got him into a tavern, locked themselves up, produced a Testament, and read him the oath. He refused to take it, called the police, and gave the men into custody. This is one of dozens of similar cases, which seem absurd enough, only that they show how the organization is spreading its roots everywhere. There is scarcely a military station where it is not found penetrating among the soldiers. The more trouble there is, the more will the large body of Irish in the army become excited. The Irish police, so far, seems as loyal as could be desired; but in the case of a formidable insurrection, supposing one were possible, it may be doubted whether a body of Catholic Irishmen could be entirely relied upon to maintain English and Protestant supremacy.

Fenianism in London may be scotched—it is not killed. A few days ago a Fenian proclamation was affixed, in broad daylight, upon the front pillars of the Mansion House, to the great consternation of the police, who tore it down, and have kept watch for another. Yesterday the remorseless ruffian was taken in the act of posting another. It was written in ink, to imitate type. It begins, "I. R. Erin-go-bragh. God save Ireland. Irishmen! Another name is inscribed in the glory-roll of Erin's heroic martyrs. The pure-minded DUFFY has been done to death," &c.

This is EDWARD DUFFY, convicted of treason-felony, some months ago, at Dublin, who died this week at the Millbank prison, London. This handbill, which called on Irishmen to "strangle the British lion—the bugbear of savage potentates—in his own gory ensign," was prepared and posted by a bookbinder's apprentice, a boy of seventeen. On his person was found abundant evidence of his treason—two copies of MOORE's *Irish Melodies*, one copy of the *Universal News*, containing "Reminiscences of Young Ireland," a well used copy of "The Garden of the Soul"—a Catholic prayer-book, and a diary, the most important entry in which was an account, such as an enthusiastic Irish boy would be likely to write, of the executions at Manchester. A boy of 17, with his pockets full of MOORE's Melodies, will, of course, be sent to penal servitude. Mr. DUFFY was a respectable dry-goods dealer in Dublin, and had a sister in America. He died of pleurisy, and appears, since his illness, to have received every care and attention his case required.

The Mansion House conspirator is scarcely old enough to wear an American beard, and if he does not wear square-toed boots, he may be let off with a short term. At Hammersmith a man was let off because he "did not look like a Fenian." At Bow-street it went rather hard with a suspect, that he wore "a conspirator-looking hat," and a very favorable circumstance with those arrested at Deptford is that "there is no indication of Americanism about either the dress or the beard of the prisoners."

The case of the "Irishman" has been removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, as it involves important legal questions. One of these is whether green is the national color of Ireland. Mr. Justice FITZGERALD was rather astonished at this question being raised, and said: "I thought dark blue was the national color." Mr. HERON said:

> "The Knights of St. Patrick wear that, but why it was selected by them I do not know. However, green is worn by Irish soldiers of the Queen, and every cipher in the Royal arms has displayed upon it the harp or shamrock as the national badge of Ireland. On every Union Jack—the national flag—the cross of St. Patrick is borne along with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, to signify that the blessing of God, through the invocation of the saints, is besought upon the national arms. For the first time in a court of justice the question will arise (added Mr. HERON) as to whether the green can be worn in Ireland without violating the law, and he thought that was a question which ought to be solemnly decided."

It will also be decided whether one paper can be prosecuted for publishing what every other paper in the country can publish with impunity. Here, for example, the proclamation, for posting which they have shut up a poor boy in Newgate, is printed in full in every newspaper in London, and instead of being seen by a few people on the sidewalk, is sent by the million copies over the world.

REFORM.

Mr. ROEBUCK, quite recovered from a long illness, has made a characteristic speech at Sheffield, in which he said that he never had any hope of Reform from the Whigs. They had never done anything but promise, and never would. PALMERSTON, he was sure, would never carry a Reform bill. The Tories had given England every great measure of reform. The Reform bill of 1832 was not a party measure, but cash payments, Catholic emancipation, free trade and the abolition of the corn laws (he might have added the factory acts and all the measures of philanthropic legislation) had been carried by Tory Cabinets. So he, Mr. ROEBUCK, should support the Tories, push them on, and get all he could out of them. Extremes meet. The Tories and Radicals work together, and are more nearly allied than the Radicals and Whigs. The Whig Party has been shuffling and off-putting. The Tories are hard headed, but their bark is worse than their bite, and when they go in for Reform they go the entire animal, or at least more than their opponents like to swallow.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

Mr. LOWE has made another great speech, at Liverpool, on the education question, especially on the education required for the middle classes, which, in this country, has been neglected. To listen to our Radical and Conservative reformers one would think that there had been no proper education in England for any class for centuries. Mr. LOWE, himself one of the finest classical scholars in England, says his real education was got by stealth, in reading the English writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when he felt as if he were playing truant, in the intervals of his Greek and Latin. He does not think much of history as a part of education. Take any two writers' estimates of CROMWELL and NAPOLEON. One paints them angels, another devils. Or let Lord CRANBOURNE and Mr. BRIGHT write a history of the past year. At this the House burst into a roar of laughter. There is not much good in grammars. Study of the ancient languages is not even the best for discipline, and there is no investigation or certainty. You go to your lexicon for the meaning of words, and rely upon your author for facts. The modern languages are quite as good, and more practically useful. The natural sciences are far better.

Earl RUSSELL has been taking almost the same ground in London, and the whole educational system is to be overhauled. Oxford and Cambridge must be reformed, and the great public schools be made to produce something besides clever writers of Latin verses. As for the so-much-needed technical education, Manchester and Birmingham seem to be at once aroused and discouraged. They see the need, for cotton goods are sent from the Continent to Manchester as well as all kinds of iron and steel work. But there is not even the foundation for the education required. The rudiments must first be taught. How is a workman who can barely spell out his newspaper, or not even that, to learn chemistry, metallurgy or scientific mechanics?

As to the extension of the factory acts, or a more stringent measure of compulsory education to the great agricultural population, there will be a strong opposition. In the best districts a boy of eight to twelve years can earn three or four shillings a week watching pigs, scaring birds, helping to plow, &c., and the difference his wages make to the family is that between enough to eat and starvation. Besides, in large districts the tenant farmers are very ignorant, and they do not care to have laborers who know more than they do. What they call their best man knows as much as an ox, and works as steadily. He wants four things—bread, bacon, beer and 'baccy. Give him plenty of these and he asks no other bliss. He is not so well housed as the horses, nor so well fed as the pigs; but reading and writing are not among his requirements.

Affairs in South Carolina—Letter from Gov. Perry.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 19, 1868.

O. N. BUTLER, ESQ.—*My Dear Friend:* In your letter to my son you say that the Northern people are not aware of the true condition of the Southern States, and that you wish me to write something on this subject for publication. I am willing, as I always have been, to do anything and everything in my power to enlighten the Northern mind as to the frightful and appalling condition of the South. But it does seem to me that I can say very little not already known, through the public Press, to the whole reading community.

It is well known to the world that ten of the Southern States have been stripped of every vestige of republican liberty, and placed, by the wicked and unconstitutional legislation of a Radical Congress, under a military despotism, for partisan purposes. It is equally well known that negro conventions have been ordered in all those States, for the purpose of establishing in them negro supremacy. In order to accomplish this, a very large portion of the most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic of the white race have been disfranchised, and are hereafter to be governed by their former slaves and unprincipled adventurers from the North. These facts are well known, and their consequences every intelligent mind may well anticipate.

When slavery was abolished in the Southern States, if the people had been let alone in their State legislation and restored to the Union, all would have been well. They would soon have recovered from their exhausted and crushed condition, and been once more a happy and prosperous people. They would have added hundreds of millions annually to the wealth of the Republic instead of costing it, as they now do, a hundred millions every year, through the Freedmen's Bureau and a standing army. But the unjust, unconstitutional and suicidal legislation of Congress has paralyzed them forever, I fear. The negro is no longer that industrious, useful, and civil laborer which he once was, but an idle drone and pest to society. Inflated with his new and marvelous political importance, he has abandoned his former industrious habits and spends his time in attending public meetings and loyal league gatherings by day and by night. The whole race seem disposed to quit their work and resort to the towns and villages, where they may eke out an idle and wretched existence in pilfering and begging.

The consequences are that our fields and plantations are uncultivated, the country pauperized, at the point of starvation, and filled with every grade of crime. Not a day passes over our heads that we do not hear of some theft, house-burning, robbery, rape or murder. I will mention one or two instances out of thousands which might be enumerated: Five negro men, last week, in Darlington District, went, armed with guns, to a country store, robbed the store, killed the clerk, shot a woman in the house, and went to a dwelling of the owner and killed him. A short time since a parcel of negroes placed obstructions on the South Carolina Railroad, which threw off a train of cars in the night time. Again, at another point on the same road, a parcel of negroes fired into the train, and came very near killing several passengers. Last Fall, at Pickens Court, seven or eight negroes were convicted of murder, and seventeen or eighteen others sent to the Penitentiary. Highway robbery, an offence which was scarcely ever heard of in South Carolina for years past, has become a very common crime in the neighborhood of towns and villages. Theft and burglary are of constant occurrence. In the country it is almost impossible to raise hogs, sheep and cattle. A gentleman told me the other day that he had lost the last one of his sheep, forty in number, all stolen by the negroes. Another gentleman, who has been Governor of the State, informed me that he had 85 hogs to kill last Fall, and that they were all stolen by the negroes except seven.

The support of so many prisoners and convicts in our jails and penitentiaries is becoming alarming. We shall not long be able to feed them; nor will the prisons contain them. The country is so much impoverished that it is difficult for the negroes to get employment, if they really wished to do so. The failure of the cotton crop throughout the United States, with the Government tax and low price of the staple, has rendered it impossible for the planters to continue their business the present year. The difficulty, too, in getting the negroes to work during the past year has discouraged and disgusted a great many. A very large cotton crop was planted last Spring, and a great effort was made by the planters to retrieve their fortunes and give employment to the negroes, but universal failure and bankruptcy have ensued. I am not able to state the falling off of the cotton crop this year, but the rice crop has fallen from one hundred and thirty or forty thousand tierces to twelve thousand tierces.

The present year every one will have to devote his attention to the raising of a provision crop. He will not require so many laborers, and would not be able to feed them if he did. The negroes have nothing to live on the present year, and are unable to make crops by themselves. They will have to steal or starve. This greatly discourages farming in the Southern States at this time. If you make a good crop of provisions, you have no security that it will not be stolen or burnt up by the negroes.

In regard to the political condition of the Southern States I am in deep despair, and have no hope except in a returning sense of justice on the part of the Northern people. The idea of placing the government of these States in the hands of negroes is preposterously absurd. None of them have property, and not one in five hundred can read or write. In the recent election for members of a convention many of the negroes had forgotten their names, and scarcely one in a hundred could tell after the election for whom he voted. They were controlled blindly by the Loyal Leagues. The tickets were printed in Charleston, with a likeness of President LINCOLN on them. There never has been before such a wide field opened for the demagogues and unprincipled aspirants to office. The negro is the most credulous being in the world, and most easily imposed on by vile wretches who are disposed to pander to his ignorance and passion. Emissaries from the North, white and black, have come here and prejudiced him against the white race. He has been told that unless he voted the Radical ticket he would be placed back in Slavery, and that if he voted that ticket he would have lands and mules given him. In some instances the negroes actually brought with them bridles to take their mules home with.

By military order in South Carolina, negroes are to sit on juries. In some of the districts of this State the negro population is so much larger than the white that they will compose almost the entire juries. How it will be possible to administer justice with such juries, in complicated cases, is more than I can tell. I am equally at a loss to know how the offices of the State are to be filled. The "iron-clad oath" excludes from office all who are competent and worthy. This difficulty was foreseen by Gen. SICKLES, and he requested of Congress the removal of the oath. Gen. MEADE has recently suggested the same thing in Georgia. It will be impossible for the negroes and the worthless whites to fill some of those offices, or give the security required by law.

Property of all kinds, and especially real estate, has depreciated in value one-half or two-thirds during the past year. No one is disposed to purchase anything, and foreign capital has been driven out or deterred from coming here for investment. Property sold by the Sheriff brings nothing. The Marshal of this State told me the other day that he sold a plantation, well improved, containing two thousand acres, in Horry District, at public auction to the highest bidder, for five dollars. Mules brought only five dollars apiece.

A great many persons are moving from the lower country, where there are so many negroes, and that section of the State is destined to become a wilderness. The same thing must occur in many portions of Mississippi and other States. A gentleman just returned from Mississippi tells me that lands which rented last year for fourteen dollars per acre, were now offered at two dollars per acre, and no one would take them.

Unless there is a reaction at the North, and better legislation for the Southern States, they will be an incubus to the Union, utterly destructive of the whole Republic. The present military force will have to be kept up to maintain peace between the two races, and there is no certainty of their ability to do this long. I have for some time thought that when the negro government went into operation it would be impossible to preserve the peace of the country. A war of races must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war of extermination that ever desolated the face of the earth in any age or country.

I am, with great respect and esteem, yours, truly, &c., B. F. PERRY.

The Proposed Regulation of the United States Supreme Court—Power of Congress over the Court.

From the Ohio State Journal (Republican.)

It is asserted that the Supreme Court is the creature of Congress, and therefore Congress has unlimited power in prescribing its functions and limiting its powers.

The premise is false, and the conclusion, even if the premise were true, is erroneous. *The Court is not the creature of Congress, but both Congress and Court are the creatures of the Constitution.* The same Constitution which provides that the legislative power of this Government shall be vested in Congress, provides no less explicitly that "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court," &c. (Art. 3, sec. 1.) Its Judges are to be appointed by the Presidents, &c. (Art. 2, sec. 2.) Its jurisdiction, its powers and duties, and its official functions, are prescribed by the Constitution. (Art. 3.) It is left to Congress to say how many Judges shall be appointed, what shall be their compensation, (which, once fixed, remains unchangeable for life, except by increase,) and where certain specified cases shall be tried. Congress has also assumed to say how many Judges (a majority) shall constitute a quorum, and the power to do so has not been questioned, (act of March 3, 1867, sec. 1.) It is, perhaps, safe to say that the same power which has authority to say of how many members the Court shall be composed, may also say how many of that number shall constitute a quorum to do business. It has also provided for adjournments in case less than a quorum attend, (21st January.) Other legislation has provided the further means for carrying out the constitutional provisions, and it is now sought to prescribe by law how many of the Judges shall agree in a given case upon a decision—or, in other words, how many Judges shall constitute what is known technically as "the Court"—that is to say, the adjudicating power.

This proposed action raises the objection, at the very outset, that it is to be founded, not upon any general principle supposed to be necessary in order to secure the faithful action of a court of justice, but upon a supposed sudden exigency arising out of a particular case, and a disagreeable apportionment of opinion among the individual members of the court with reference to that case. It is an act to provide that *three men, whose opinions upon a certain question are sound, shall control five men whose opinions are unsound, in our view.* And this not because courts in general are so constituted that three men are sound and five unsound in opinion, but because *this particular court, with its present members, is so constituted with reference to this particular question.*

Now, with all deference to our friends in Congress, and with the additional concession that our view, as to the soundness of the judges in opinion, runs parallel with the view of our friends in Congress, we submit that this is not statesmanship, but is a mere juggling expedient to meet a particular case, unworthy the name of law, and constituting a most mischievous and dangerous precedent, in the hands of any unscrupulous party that may hereafter gain temporary control of the legislative department of Government. If a Republican Congress may provide that its policy of Reconstruction shall be sustained by the Supreme Court in this way, *a Democratic Congress may provide that its policy of Repudiation shall be sustained in the same way, if such a case shall ever arise.*

But our objection to the proposed action of Congress does not rest upon the ground of policy or expediency alone, nor upon the ground of a lack of foundation upon general principle even, but upon the plain letter of the Constitution. The Constitution gives authority to *The Court* to decide all questions of which it has jurisdiction, under the Constitution and the laws. Congress may provide that the Supreme Court may be composed of any number of judges it may determine upon. And The Court so constituted is competent by the authority of the Constitution to decide any question of which it has jurisdiction. Now, *The Court* is a term of determinate meaning, in its application to the adjudicating authority. It was certainly competent for the Constitution to have provided that two-thirds, or any other number, should be necessary to settle a question. It might have given Congress power to say what proportion of the members should vote affirmatively upon any decision. But it did not. It provided simply that "The Court" should exercise the judiciary powers. *And what is The Court?*

From the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in every country where Courts have existed, a decision "by the Court" has been held to mean a decision by a majority of the sitting members. It is as well settled as anything in law can be, that "the Court," as referring to the adjudicating power, *means a majority of the members sitting in the case.* "The Court," in this connection, has as fixed and determinate a meaning as "the jury." The question as to the meaning of "the Court," we believe, has never been adjudicated. It has never before been raised. The question as to the meaning of "the jury" has been adjudicated, in this State; and the decision of the Supreme Court in that case may suggest some reflections of value in connection with the case of "the Court," on analogical comparison.

March 14, 1853, the Ohio Legislature passed a law to provide for a jury of six only, and authorizing a conviction upon their finding, in cases. In the case of Work *vs.* The State (2 Ohio State Rep., 297) the question was raised whether six men constitute a jury, within the meaning of the Constitution of Ohio. ("The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.") The question was ably argued by Mr. DUNCAN, for plaintiff in error, and GEORGE W. MCCOOK, Attorney-General. Mr. HUNTER claimed that the terms "trial by jury" had by long use acquired a specific or technical meaning; and that, notwithstanding the Constitution was silent as to the number of persons required to form a jury, the language could not, without violence to the universal understanding, be construed to mean other than a jury of twelve men. The Court go even further. They decide that the jury must be composed of twelve men, and that the verdict must be unanimous. The right is nowhere defined or described in the Constitution. "It is spoken of as something already sufficiently understood, and referred to as a matter already familiar to the public mind." Ages of uninterrupted use had fixed the meaning to be twelve men, unanimous in their verdict. The act was therefore declared unconstitutional and void.

Now, let us apply these principles to the case of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Constitution of Ohio provides that the right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate. The Constitution of the United States provides that the power of the judiciary shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Constitution of Ohio does not prescribe how many men shall constitute the jury, or determine its verdict—in fact says nothing on that subject. The Constitution of the United States does not define what proportion of judges shall constitute "The Court," and determine its decisions—in fact says nothing about. The meaning of "The Jury" was established by ages of uninterrupted use to be—twelve men, all agreeing upon the verdict. The meaning of "The Court" was established by ages of uninterrupted use to be, such number as may be determined upon by law, a majority of whom shall be competent to pronounce the decision of the Court. The Supreme Court of Ohio decided that a law attempting to provide a different jury was unconstitutional and void. The Supreme Court of the United States will decide that a law——

Need we pursue the parallel further?

England and Our Civil War—Reply to "Historicus."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the communication of "Historicus," republished in your issue of this date, that writer says, (second column,) "On May 4, Mr. SEWARD writes officially: 'The United States have accepted this *civil* war as an inevitable necessity.'" But in the direct citation (foot of previous column) the word "civil" does not occur. In fact, so far, for I am taking up the communication *seriatim*, the argumentation of "Historicus" is casuistry, and would be surprising if he was not an Englishman; but, as he is an Englishman, he sets the national honor before all other considerations, to be maintained *per fas et nefas*, in defiance of right and of sense itself. Mr. SEWARD's position is a plain one. He speaks of war as the antithesis of peace; the South being in insurrection, were at war; but as yet only part of the South was engaged in direct hostility; therefore, the insurrection was still "local;" and it was a "domestic disturbance," because as yet it had not assumed such extension as to concern any foreign people at all. But "Historicus" knows in his heart that the British Government was guilty of the design to break up a powerful rival and destroy the prosperity of a people which, despite of all protestations to the contrary, was not cordially liked by the English. He wishes to cover up this moral wrong by confining his defence to the actual and open outrage. Hence his arguments are all special pleadings, and fall before the logic of simple facts and the reasoning of common sense.

Presently "Historicus" inserts this term "civil" again in his partial citation; and again, a third time. Was it, then, actually used by Mr. SEWARD or not? I have no means to verify the passage. But, supposing Mr. SEWARD, in his love of epithets, did write "civil," he yet commences with the term "insurgents." How was this overlooked by the writer, when it qualifies all that follows? If the rebels were a hostile State, then they were not insurgents; and if they were insurgents, then their hostility had not yet assumed the proportions and character of warfare to the usual sense.

However, "Historicus" quotes further. Mr. SEWARD tells the Spanish Minister:

> "1. That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon the principles recognized by the law of nations.
>
> 2. That armed vessels of neutral States would have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports."

In referring to this, "Historicus" is disengenuous enough to say: "It was a blockade upon the principles recognized by the law of nations." Now Mr. SEWARD does not say that. He says "that the blockade will be enforced upon the principles recognized, &c." In No. 2 the "neutral" means simply States at peace with the United States, because the South were not yet recognized, even by the Queen, as being any party at all.

"Historicus" concludes with a manly appeal to the spirit of the British nation. It is language and sentiment to which no one can object. But reverse their application, and how to ourselves that are appealed to. There is a moral right and a moral conviction which are as positive as the right and the conviction that can be defended by an array of direct circumstances. It is not always the party that is in the right who can substantiate that right, and "*suprema lex est summa injuria.*" The *animus* of the British Government in the premature act complained of is one "upon which," to adopt "Historicus'" phrase, "no statesman, no jurist, no sane man, I may say, in Europe, has ever entertained any doubt whatever." And again: "There are many questions which a man or a nation that is perfectly, clearly in the right, ought not to submit to arbitration." Had the United States, arms in hand, that is, directly after the war, insisted upon satisfaction, they would very likely have got it; but they put off their armor, and then called for redress from a Government which they felt and declared had deliberately wronged them. The deduction is obvious.

AMERICUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Prospects of Suffering and Short Crops in the South.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—I have just read in one of our dailies an extract from a letter contributed to your columns from this city, in which the writer expresses the opinion that the published accounts of the destitution of the South are exaggerated, and proceeds to argue that early maturity of the corn crop is a guarantee against famine. I have no desire to discredit your correspondent, no ambition to figure in your columns, and no interest in the matter save that of sympathy and a love of truth. Your correspondent may have been acquainted with many facts, and still have deceived himself in supposing that he had arrived at the truth of the matter. Allow me to state *per contra*, the fact that in the State of Alabama, private accounts from the most competent and reliable sources, represent the state of the country as even worse than the newspapers describe it. My informants are gentlemen mostly in public life, who have either traveled extensively or met with people from various parts of the State.

It is useless to enter into the details which show that hostile legislation and the misconduct of the negroes have ruined the State; have rendered some of its most fertile sections, as the "cane-brake" of Greene and Marengo counties, probably less habitable for white men than Guinea or Soudan.

Four months from the time of planting is too low an estimate of the period requisite for maturing the corn crop. It may, indeed, be used in the roasting-ear state to avert starvation; but the political and economical question is simply whether the labor of a year, under the present system, provides food for another year. The almost universal impression seems to be that it does not. Then the system of free negro labor is a failure, fraught with fearful and inevitable disaster.

There may be some uncertainty as to the extremity of want and wretchedness prevailing in the South; but as to its cause there can be no question. To the credit of the negro be it said, that not one intelligent person in a hundred doubts that he would have made a living for himself and his employes but for the political agitation of the Radicals. Congress has committed the crime and blunder of raising and perpetuating an issue between the dominant party and the people of the South by unprovoked and unrelenting persecution, at a time when all old issues were extinct, and we stood ready to affiliate with any party that would restore to us the longed-for blessings of peace, order and good government. Indeed, if you found anywhere a spark of resentment unextinguished by the flood of sorrows that had rolled over us for four interminable years, it was kindled by the thought that the Northern Democracy, the instigators and partners of our guilt, had proved the foremost and fiercest ministers of our punishment. Would to God it would see that even party interest demands that its steps be retraced.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1867.

From the eleventh annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park, it appears that the total amount expended on the Park during the year 1867, exclusive of the operations of maintenance, was $199,264 06. The total cost of the Park up to the present date has been $10,214,148 21; the cost of the land was $5,028,844 10; the total expenditures for construction from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1868, was $5,185,299 11. The report contains a statement showing that in the past twelve years the excess of increased tax in the three wards surrounding the Park over the interest on the cost of land for the Park and improvements, amounts to $1,411,686 95.

Among the many additions and improvements may be mentioned an ornamental structure which is in process of construction on the green for the sale of mineral waters. Its cost will be $20,000. During the year 4,798 lineal feet of walk, of various widths, have been made, and fourteen recesses have been formed in the sidewalks for the rustic seats. Increased height has been given to the two masses of rock just north of the Scholars' and Artists' Gates respectively, the proper planting of which will give variety and interest to the horizon line, as seen from without and within the limits of the Park. The foundation-work of a structure contemplated as a look-out at the southwest corner of the old Reservoir has been commenced. The Nursery or Children's Shelter is nearly complete. The following structures of rustic work have been completed: Two rustic arbors, 54 feet in length and 20 in width; 610 lineal feet of seats; 135 small rustic bird-cages; 100 feet of rustic fence; 12 rustic tables, 4 feet in diameter; 550 feet of Park seats, of iron and wood, have been provided; 850 feet of picket fence built; 6 drinking fountains erected; 10 stop-cocks set; 33 walk and 5 road basins built; 3 water trucks and 1 two-horse roller made; 1,282 feet of lead, and 915 feet of vitrified pipe-lead. The Mt. St. Vincent buildings have been improved for use, and the grounds about them have been graded and arranged for a flower-garden. The ornamental and other iron work of the interior of the Terrace is nearly complete, and the encaustic tile for its ceiling and flooring are arriving from the manufacturers, and are now being laid. The passage-way of the Terrace has been substantially inclosed, and the work of tiling will, it is hoped, be completed in the coming Spring. The emblematic carving on the stone of this structure has also been considerably advanced. A contract has been made for casting in bronze the artistic figures of the fountains of the Esplanade, north of the Terrace. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-three feet of base course of mountain graywacke have been set on the east boundary wall of the Park. The Croton Aqueduct Board having brought the stone dwelling-house, situated between the two Reservoirs, and in immediate connection with Transverse Road No. 3, to a sufficient degree of completion for occupancy, the old house, a much dilapidated building, west of the old Reservoir, has been removed without disturbing the ancient willows that surrounded it. To the east of the Block-house a ravine has been opened, and a small stream of water is here and there caught in pools from miniature cascades, as it falls over the boulders that have been mysteriously carried in great numbers to this place, adding greatly to its natural wildness. An area of about two and a-half acres, lying northeast of Mt. St. Vincent, has been appropriated for nursery-grounds, from which a great variety of cuttings, shrubs and trees can be drawn as occasion requires; contiguous thereto is a vegetable garden, containing specimens of most of the esculents that will thrive in this climate, properly arranged, with their respective names so conspicuously placed that a person passing through it may see and readily recognize them. The foundations of a moderate-sized building of brick and stone has been laid at the north end of the boys' play-ground, and a small house has been built in connection with the girls' play-ground.

The number of visitors to the Park during the past six years has increased in regular proportion from year to year. In 1862, 1,996,918 pedestrians and 71,645 equestrians visited the Park; last year the pedestrians numbered 2,998,770, and the equestrians 84,994. The vehicles in 1862 numbered 709,019, and last year 1,381,697.

The total receipts from the sale of grass, hay, sheep, wool, old tools, pasturage, licenses to sell refreshments and to let boats were $14,589 97, while $4,598 55 has been received as interest on the deposit of the funds of the Board in the Bank of Commerce.

In regard to the music at the Park, the report says:

"Application has been made by the Board to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, for the services of the army and navy bands, stationed near the City for one day in each week during the season, but the application has been refused. Though assurances were given by some of the City railroads of contributions toward sustaining the music, no moneys have been received from any of them for this purpose.

The total expenses of the music for the year was		$4,912
Of this was contributed by those licensed to sell refreshments and hire boats	$925	
By W. R.	10	
		935
Leaving a balance paid from the funds for maintenance of the Park of		$3,977

Numerous donations have been made to the Park during the year of botanical specimens, pictures, crests and animals of various kinds, including casts, deer, pheasants, peacocks, bears, dogs, wild cats and monkeys. The collection now comprises: Mammalia, 511; Aves, 311; Reptilia, 29; total, 879."

THE DESTITUTE POOR.

Operations of the Thirteenth Ward Citizens' Relief Committee—A Visit to Some of the Applicants for Relief.

About a month since, a committee for the relief of the poor of the Thirteenth Ward was organized by the citizens of that ward, the headquarters being at the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street. The ward was divided into several districts, and twenty-five visitors, consisting of well-known citizens, undertook to seek out deserving cases of poverty and sickness, and administer such relief as the funds of the association warranted. Up to this time about $2,000 has been collected by the Committe, and at noon yesterday (Wednesday,) the number of applicants for relief on the books of the Committee numbered 567. Distributed among this large number $2,000 appears to be a very small sum, but by weeding out cases where relief was not absolutely needed, and by making favorable arrangements for the supply of groceries and other necessaries at moderate prices, the Committee has been enabled to do much good and to relieve many a poor creature who would otherwise have perished for want during the inclement weather.

Of the 567 applicants for relief, a few are found to be imposters. Occasionally a "lone widow," with no one to depend upon "at all at all," is found to have a strapping husband. Fatherless children are sometimes found to be provided with a paternal parent, and families of six or eight occasionally dwindle down under the eyes of the visitor to a much smaller number. In one case where a visitor called to see if relief was needed, he was requested to call again in the evening, as the mother of the family was always out working during the day. He concluded that that family was not so very badly off, and he called no more. It is but justice to say, however, that cases of attempted deception are not many.

Yesterday, in company with Mr. J. H. TOOKER, who has a portion of the first district of the Thirteenth Ward under his charge, the writer paid visits to a few of the families on the books of the Committee. The first persons visited were two old colored women who occupied a miserable room in a tenant house in Hester-street. They lived on the few dollars they could earn by going out to do washing. They could not wash at home, as they had no conveniences for so doing, and as one of the ancient dames observed, "if we hang anything out to dry them thieves o' Irish would have their hands on it in a minnit." They had a good fire, but apparently very limited sleeping accommodations. A ticket for groceries to the amount of $1 cheered their hearts and produced a profusion of thanks. The next case was that of a young man who had been a sergeant during the war. He and a family, some four or five in all, lived in a damp, bare and wretched basement, the stench of which was sickening and insupportable for more than a few seconds. The young fellow, however, seemed to be in good spirits and to feel more anxiety in regard to a recently cut finger than anything else. How the family lived was not apparent, but poverty appeared to have reached its lowest depths here. The man and his children had just finished breakfast, and a girl, or woman—it was hard to tell which—was washing up a few broken cups and saucers, eyeing her visitors meanwhile. A ticket for a small amount was left, and was received without evoking any particular show of gratitude. Another case was that of a poor widow "with two children and a bad palpitation of the heart," as she said. Her room was neat and clean—recently whitewashed—but her little store of fuel was almost exhausted. With the last ticket given her she had, she said, got a piece of codfish and some Indian meal that had lasted her for a week. The next case was a very old woman and a young widow living together in a rear tenement. They took in sewing and made pantaloons, such perhaps as the reader wears, for *twenty-five cents a pair.* Two of them could make three pairs a day by hard work. They had just got some work sent in, but unfortunately, their machine would not accomplish what was required, the cloth being too thick. The room, as might be expected, was destitute of furniture. In the adjoining room, the mother of a family who had been for some time dependent on the Committee had just died of consumption.

One of the most pitiable cases was that of a poor old woman, 85 years of age, her daughter said, who was lying in bed with a broken hip. Three years ago she fell down and broke her hip, and believing it would cause her death in a very short time, she had refused to allow the doctor to set it. She had now lingered on in agony for three years. To add to the misfortunes of the family the daughter had lately dislocated her arm, and a brother was suffering from paralysis. All the relief that the Committee could afford was given and most thankfully received.

A widow and her daughter, a nicely-behaved girl, were next called on. Their room was comfortable, carpeted and tolerably well furnished. A pair of sewing-machines, making an unpleasant racket, were kept constantly going. They complained, as indeed did all of them, of the extreme scarcity of work. They could live, they said, even with the present poor pay and high prices of food, if they could only get sufficient work. They were now receiving *fifty cents per dozen* for making common overalls. For the same work last Summer they got a dollar and a quarter.

With all of them the great cause of anxiety was the rent. For a small room up five or six pairs of stairs $6 and $8 per month are paid, and invariably in advance. To raise this sum is a problem that causes many an anxious day and sleepless night. A case is vouched for where the mother of a family, being unable to pay the rent-collector, rushed out of the house to the nearest barbers, had all her hair cut off, and then went and sold it for $4 50. Some of the owners of tenement houses, to their honor be it spoken, are not so exacting, however, and cases were mentioned where families are living rent free.

The Committee are sadly in need of funds, and if the treasury is not replenished, their duties must cease after next week. Many of our citizens need but to be told that such an organization is in existence to extend a helping hand to it. Food and clothing are as acceptable as money. On Friday next a concert is to be given at the church corner of Ridge and Broome streets, the proceeds of which will be placed to the credit of the fund. It should be understood that the cases detailed above do not comprise the worst in the ward, but are only a few selected during a day's visit.

SUGGESTION FOR THE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

The following letter has been handed to the Superintendent of the Working Women's Home:

Rev. S. B. Halliday:

DEAR SIR: I am gratified in reading the interesting accounts of this new and noble institution. It is well worthy the beneficence of every individual whom God has blessed with "more than enough and to spare;" and as such I trust that it may receive the encouragement and aid of liberal-minded Christians of every denomination. The present is a season of unusual severity to those accustomed to meet their daily expenses by their honest industry; and doubtless, in the temporary suspension of business, many are sadly cast about for the while to find the means of subsistence. As far as possible to lessen or prevent the sad results of such a state of things, especially to the delicate, young and unprotected female, I would propose that a fund be raised to afford shelter in the "Working-women's Home," for a limited period, to the deserving applicant for such protection, by loaning her from it the expense of board in the institution, until she is enabled to return the amount, to be used for the benefit of another. At the moderate rate charged, $100 would pay for 30 weeks for one or other of such persons; and I herewith inclose that amount as the first contribution toward the object, hoping that hundreds of others will follow the humble example of a FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

In connection with the above, Mr. HALLIDAY says: "There is not a day passes now when cases are not presented to us of the most touching character. But yesterday three American women, intelligent and well educated, applied, destitute, and offering to do any work. One poor girl, a cripple, can earn but $2 50 a week by severe toil, falling in debt for her expenses $1 a week. Should any wish to contribute to such a fund as suggested in the above letter, they can hand the cash to either of the following gentlemen: Archibald Russell, Frederic G. Foster, Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Hugh N. Camp, D. L. Suydam, R. B. Lockwood, Morris K. Jessup, George F. Betts, or S. B. Halliday, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-street."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Estimated Expenses for the Present Year.

The Board of Education met last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to place the sum of $250,000 to the credit of the Board, prevailed.

The Finance Committee reported the following estimates for the expenses of the Board for the present year.

For salaries of teachers in ward schools	$1,550,000 00
For salaries of janitors in ward schools	80,000 00
For incidental expenses of ward schools, current repairs, printing, &c., &c	100,000 00
For gas for ward and evening schools	15,000 00
For fuel for ward and evening schools	75,000 00
Supplies, through the Depository—books, maps, slates, &c., and supplies for the care and cleaning of buildings	180,000 00
Support of evening schools, teachers, books, &c	105,000 00
Support of normal schools, teachers, books, &c	12,000 00
Support of colored schools, teachers, books, &c	40,000 00
Rents of school premises	30,000 00
Salaries of Superintendents of Schools and Buildings, Engineer, Clerks and all other employes of the Board	58,000 00
Incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including printing, stationery, repairing hall, fuel, &c	40,000 00
Shop account, wages, materials, &c	10,000 00
Corporate schools, annual apportionment, as required by law	45,000 00
Pianos for the schools	5,000 00
The building and erection of a school building for colored children	50,000 00
Purchasing, leasing and procuring sites, for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing buildings, and for other school purposes not already provided for	551,954 85
Total	$2,946,954 85

The Committee also state that the Board of Education, as appears by the estimate submitted to the Board of Supervisors in November last, was entitled to, for expenses for school purposes during the year 1868, the sum of...$2,989,291 41

The amount asked for was...2,900,000 00

Amount less than that authorized..$89,291 41

The amount raised by tax for school purposes during the year 1867:

By estimate submitted November, 1866	$2,522,000 00
By virtue of act passed April 9, 1867	417,348 00
Total	$2,939,348 00

Excess of 1867 over 1868, $39,348.

This statement is submitted for a two-fold purpose: first, to show that the Board of Education could have no object in making it appear that they educated more scholars than they did, for the purpose of obtaining additional school moneys; and second, to answer the allegation that the Board has greatly increased the amount for the purposes of education for the year 1868 over that of 1867.

The whole number of teachers employed in all the schools under the control of the Board is as follows:

Day schools	2,206
Evening schools	292
Normal schools	16
Total	2,514

The cost per head for educating the children under the control of the Board of Education for the year ending 1867, based upon the cost for teachers' salaries, fuel and gas, was:

On the average attendance	$19 75
On the whole number taught	8 54

If to this be added the cost of books and stationery which are furnished gratis to the pupils of the public schools of this City, but in no other city or State in the Union, the cost was:

On the average attendance	$21 76
On the whole number taught	9 40

The estimated value of school property under the control of the Board of Education and other school officers, the title to which is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, is $5,500,000.

Commissioner VANCE moved the appropriation of $75,000 to purchase lots on the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, upon which to erect a building for the education of females who desire to become teachers in the public schools. After a lengthy and exciting debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Schools and Sites.

The Board then adjourned until the 19th inst.

THE RELICTS OF THE FALLEN.

Meeting of the Ladies' Union Relief Association—Second Annual Report.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association held a regular weekly meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, yesterday. The President, Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, occupied the chair.

It should not be necessary to remind the public that the object of this Association is to extend aid to widows and orphans of Union soldiers. When it was first organized, immediately after the close of the war, it was thought the emergency which called for such a society would have passed away in a year's time; but, instead of such a result, new cases requiring prompt and active relief continued to be pressed upon the attention of the ladies, so that the managers deemed it a matter of necessity as well as charity to preserve the organization until it became clearly apparent that there was no longer an imperative demand for their assistance. Owing to the scarcity of employment this Winter, many poor widows are nearly destitute of all other support than such as is afforded through this Association. The cases assisted are real, not imaginary or spurious. The ladies composing the Society visit all persons brought to their notice as fit subjects for aid, and carefully scrutinize their condition and the justice of their claims on the sympathy of loyal citizens as the relicts of those who have given up their lives that the country might be saved.

Several gentlemen, holding prominent positions, have expressed their willingness to do all in their power to assist the ladies in this Christian work. Mr. LEE, Pension Agent at Washington, has addressed them a letter, in which he says he will do his utmost to obtain as speedily as possible the bounty claims presented to him through the Association. As many of the applicants for relief are extremely solicitous to obtain employment, the Society has so arranged with the Police authorities that persons in search of work can enter their names on a paper kept at the Station-houses, and the policemen are instructed, in case they hear of a situation, to report the fact to the Captain of the district, who will use his best efforts to secure the place for one of the applicants on the list.

Some of the individual cases of suffering and distress witnessed by the members of the Society are truly touching. In the room where the meeting was held yesterday about twenty persons of both sexes had gathered to procure immediate assistance. It is needless to add that none of them went away empty-handed. Every day the Association is in receipt of letters from people who desire to express their acknowledgments for favors received. One young man, writing from the Soldiers' Home at Albany, states that a small sum of money given to him by a member of the Society not long since, prevented him from committing suicide. It sometimes happens that an individual is found who does not sympathize with the ladies in the prosecution of this noble mission. Quite recently Miss EVELINE S. HAMILTON, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, addressed a note to a prominent City coal-dealer, which, with his reply, is given below. The correspondence speaks for itself:

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
ROOMS OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
COR. FIFTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,
JAN. 27, 1868.

MR. WEEKS—*Dear Sir:* Mr. CHAMPION, the bearer, has received some assistance through one of the members of our Association. If you will only be a little indulgent with him, in view of his being a soldier, the ladies of the Association will do all in their power to obtain employment for him, and if successful, will aid him a little toward paying his rent.

Hoping you will regard this petition favorably, I am, in behalf of the Association, very respectfully,
EVELINE S. HAMILTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

MR. WEEKS' REPLY.

The ladies of the Union Relief Association will have the kindness to bestow their charities, if any they have, and not interest themselves with my business.
JACOB WEEKS, coal-dealer, No. 313 Bowery.
JAN. 27, 1868.

On returning Miss HAMILTON'S note, Mr. WEEKS, for some reason, took occasion to erase the words "the bearer," and substitute "one of your tenants."

The annual report shows that the receipts from all sources during the year 1867 amounted to $13,184 66. The amount expended was $11,573 08. The actual expenses of conducting the Association were only $131 41. Besides contributions of money, packages of clothing, boots and shoes, &c., several sewing machines were received.

The following sums were received yesterday: From a collection at a dinner party, $250; from Mrs. ROSE, $200; from others, $25; stationery from IVESON & PHINNEY, $10.

The Association hold meetings every week during the Winter, and once a month in the Summer. With the exception of $5,000 appropriated by the State Legislature, the Society is dependent upon private contributions for its support.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, the 7th inst.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
711—Brown vs. Passeger.
729—U. S. Pet. Company vs. Baum et al.
239—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
749—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
775—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
795—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
791—U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Company vs. Merrill, Jr.
507—Moses vs. Scott.
833—Higgins et al. vs. Gager et al.
851—Frienhok et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
853—Hoffman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
859—Sloan vs. Sutsger.
885—Harditz vs. Shiels.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.
519—Drew vs. Dam.
669—Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Co.
191—Devillard vs. Davis, Jr.
329—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
215—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
494—Martin et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
536—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
678—Stohrer vs. Allen.
568—McGaffick vs. Drowne et al.
624—Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1004—Halsey vs. Lawton.
850—Lippman vs. Atkinson.
856—Olbany vs. Corrigan et al.
998—Robinson vs. Crocker et al.
720—Brien et al. vs. Great Northern Oil Co.
978—Musani vs. Gran.
434—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
1794—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
860—Schaefer vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
340—Roberts vs. Toledo & Wabash R. R. Co.
798—Beebe vs. Galentzer.
250—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
270—Cronin vs. Field.
280—Baldwin vs. Bangs.
352—Buncke vs. Kelley, Sheriff.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
355—Roke et al. vs. Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
961—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
615—Williams et al. vs. Jewett et al.
619—Mallory vs. Clark.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
819—Gootman vs. Wollbey et al.
761—Page vs. Field.
802—Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.
420—Am. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
974—Read vs. Neill.
976—Ritter vs. Boody.
1008—Weigand vs. Nott.
1018—Van Houten vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
157½—Fisher vs. Place Sugar Refining Co.
186—Brown vs. Sammerdem.
190—Mercantile Bank vs. Windser.
192—Caldwell et al. vs. Lawton et al.
196—Husted vs. Taylor.
204—Cantrell vs. Phelps.
225—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfeldt.
234—Sullivan et al. vs. Sherwin et al.
249—Austin et al. vs. Menage.
280—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.

Call No. 286—Birdseye vs. O'Leary.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3636—Lange vs. Havens.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice vs. Wear.
3625—Kulin et al. vs. Stevens.
3547—Wood vs. DeCamp.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.
3481—Bayard vs. Sanborn et al.
3335—McCauley vs. Funke et al.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.
2827—Sanger vs. Binninger.
3509—Plumb vs. Wood et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3272—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3784—Lynch vs. Marshall.
3488—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3682—Markson vs. Cohn et al.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
3782—Adams vs. Biancam et al.
3810—Elder, Jr., vs. Tuomey.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.
3738—Coster vs. Peters.
3348—Dodge vs. N. Y. and Wash'n S. S. Co.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3816—Dickinson vs. Scott.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
876—O'Connor vs. Cormack.
875—Ward vs. Gott.
881—Drake et al. vs. Gorman et al.
888—Hill vs. Reid.
897—Somborn vs. Nathan.
948—Austin vs. Maher.
949—Earle vs. Conen.
950—Wenstock v. O'Gara.
952—Zamim vs. Manhattan S. Co.
953—Kochen vs. Frank et al.
954—Same vs. Same.
955—Hassett vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
956—Whitely vs. Caleby.
957—Sillimen vs. Downing.
958—McCleater vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
763—Hall vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
605—Wilmart vs. Frederici.
743—Glang vs. Schneider.
933—Hartley vs. Wilber.
934—White et al. vs. Mollenhauer.
925—Cohen vs. Hester.
936—Muzio vs. Gran.
938—McKeon vs. Gaffney.
939—McKeon vs. Hayes.
941—Egman vs. Dutch.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
943—Blusome vs. Stewart.
944—Maple vs. Murray et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Ahrens vs. Burns.
45—Ferry vs. Knapp.
36—Hartzog vs. Reid.
46—Brown vs. Williams.
47—Torpey vs. Williams.
—Fullam vs. Kind.
—Bigelow vs. Reilly.
—Lederer vs. Westheimer.
—Eisner vs. Westheimer.
50—Crouch vs. Kelly.
51—Cazins vs. Spright.
52—Clement vs. Fowler.
53—Roche vs. Nichols.
54—Wall vs. Mapes.
55—Huffen vs. Wolf.
56—Harding vs. Spaulding.
57—Dougherty vs. Fear.
58—Van Valkinberg vs. Gilbert.
59—Hallett vs. Fields.
60—Flynn vs. Williams.
61—Simminson vs. The M. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hacket, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Jacob Gilbert, petit larceny from person.
The People vs. John Martin, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Thomas Hart, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. John Pryew, Richard Hyland, attempted grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Munkoff, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Jeremiah Crawford, Terrence O'Neil, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Lewis Brenson, grand larceny.
The People vs. Jacob Otte, grand larceny.
The People vs. Hugo Richter, grand larceny.
The People vs. Annie Schmidt, grand larceny.
The People vs. Elizabeth Doyle, Bridget Dillon, petit larceny from person.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
67—Derham vs. Tighe.
7½——— ———.
1—Schurman vs. Walsh.
68—Steele vs. Brown.
69—Haskins vs. City of Brooklyn.
70—McClean vs. Hawley.
72—Cooney vs. Webster et al.
73—Giffillin vs. Samuels.
74—Kayser vs. Houft.
75—Sims vs. Lewis.
76—Jackson vs. Douglas.
77—Bennings vs. Oliver & Turner.
78—Morrell vs. Manning.
79—Mathews vs. Waggoner.
80—Eggers vs. Reutus.
81—Kelly vs. Tilton & Taylor.
82—Tomferd vs. Roller.
83—Klien vs. Clickner.
85—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gaedelle.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARINE INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF THE WARRANTY AGAINST "CAPTURE"—STATUS OF REBEL PRIVATEERS—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS—RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES BY THE GOVERNMENT—JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THEIR EXISTENCE.

S. Mauran, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Alliance Insurance Company and Four Other Cases—In Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—These were actions brought by Mauran, the plaintiff in error, against the insurance companies, on policies issued to him in the month of November, 1860, on the American ship *Marshall*, the property of the plaintiff. The ship *Marshall* was, on the 17th May, 1861, proceeding on a voyage from Havre to New-Orleans. Between 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, when about a mile inside the bar, at Pass a L'Outre, she was boarded by an armed crew from the armed steamer *Music*. The officers and crew of the steamer, with a force which the officers and crew of the *Marshall* were unable, and did not attempt to resist, took possession of her and worked her up to New-Orleans, declaring that they took her as prize of war, in the name, and on behalf and by the authority of the Confederate States. They hauled down the United States flag from their prize, and hoisted the Confederate flag in its place. Upon arriving at New-Orleans, the crew of the *Marshall* were lodged in the public prison for several days, and then set at liberty and allowed to come North. The ship was taken possession of by the Confederate States Marshal, and when last seen was safely moored to the levee in New-Orleans. The question is whether the capture was by pirates, as alleged in the bills, or by the authorized forces of a *de facto* government; for if it was by the latter, then there can be no recovery. The Court below directed the jury to find for the defendant, holding that the evidence would not warrant a verdict. To that ruling exceptions were taken, and the cause comes here thereon. The plaintiff in error contends that the loss in this case, in all the testimony before the Court, was by assailing thieves, in a port of the United States. There is no proof of any public authority on the part of the takers, either real or pretended. The taking was perpetrated by a violent assemblage of apparent mere malefactors issuing from the hold of two pretended tugboats. Such a taking is within the terms of each of the policies, for it was piratical. If it be said that one or more of the takers alleged at the time that they acted for the Confederate Government, the reply is, that the assault was a disguised one, as of thieves or pirates; that no person appeared in the garb or with the insignia of an officer; that the vessels taking displayed no flag, and were not armed vessels; that the taking was within a port; that the manner of taking was piratical; that no condemnation is pretended; in a word, that all the attendant circumstances are indicative of assailing thieves or pirates. The Court in this case cannot assume, as matter of judicial notice, the existence of any so-called Confederate Government. If any such pretended government would be assumed, yet there is no proof in the case of taking by its authority, or of condemnation as prize. If the Court could presume either of these things, still the taking would be piratical; for the Confederates were mere rebels, and any taking on the sea by rebels is piracy, as against the legitimate Government, and *a fortiori* if in a port of such Government. Capture, seizure, detention, in policies of insurance, signify legal taking, for the violation of municipal or international right, and detention by authority of law. Such taking or detention by rebels of the United States, whether pretending authority of a rebel political organization or not, cannot be regarded as taking or detention by right, or legal authority, in the intendment of any court of the United States. The contracts in these cases, although affecting maritime commerce, are not the less contracts of the municipal, as distinguished from the international law; they are contracts between citizens of the United States, made in the United States, and to be executed in the United States. Of course, they must be construed in the courts of the United States in conformity with the law of the land, and with especial subordination to the provisions of acts of Congress.

The defendants contend that the conduct and declarations of the capturing party show conclusively that the seizure was on behalf of the Confederate Government, then a *de facto* government, carrying on war against the United States. In any event the burden of proof is on the complainant throughout the case to show that the character of the capture was such as to bring it within the risks assumed by the underwriters. There is no evidence tending to show a capture by non-commissioned captors; the evidence shows only a capture by persons who, at the time of capture, declared that they were authorized and commissioned. The plaintiff has informed the defendants that the captors were the Confederate States, and he cannot now deny the fact.

This was not a loss by "pirates" within the meaning of these policies. The word "pirates" may be used to designate either of two distinct classes of persons; the first being those deemed pirates by the law of nations; the second those required by the municipal law of some particular country to be adjudged to be pirates for the purposes of criminal procedure and punishment. These policies use the words "pirates" in that simple and ordinary sense in which it now is, and immemorially has been known to the general commercial law of the civilized world; and not to describe offenders against some municipal criminal law of some particular country. The peril of pirates was to be encountered on the high seas, where the common law of nations prevails, and declares who are "pirates." The sole office of these municipal laws is to prescribe criminal procedure and punishment in certain cases which are not piracies, as if they had been piracies.

But a policy of insurance has no connection with criminal procedure, or the punishment of offenders. The interpretation and effect of policies of insurance belong to another system of law, existing before these statutes were passed, and not intended to be affected by them. This system of law is not merely a branch or division of municipal law; but belongs to and is a part of the common law of nations which defines piracy. Policies of insurance have no reference to the legality of governments; they refer always to *de facto* authority of kings, princes and people; and an interpretation which should make a risk depend on the legality of an actual government, under whose authority the property had been captured, seized, or detained, would be unprecedented and dangerous.

The acts of the *Sumter* and *Music* were not the acts of pirates under the law of nations. No authority can be produced to show that a capture under a commission issued by a regularly organized *de facto* government, engaged in open and actual war, to cruise against its enemy, and against its enemy only, is piracy under the law of nations. All the authorities are the other way, and in each of the cases at bar the loss arose from such a capture, under such a commission, issued by such authority. The Executive Government of the United States has, by public proclamations and messages to Congress, and in other appropriate public documents, recognized and affirmed the existence of open and public war existing between the United States and a *de facto* government of the so-called Confederate States. The United States have, in respect to the Government and people of the so-called "Confederate States," both sovereign and municipal rights. Under the first they wage war; under the second they hold all persons, property and acts subject to criminal laws of Congress. But the existence of these laws of Congress, and the illegality of the acts of the "Confederate States," and their people, when tested by them, can have no bearing on the question whether the law of nations has been infringed. And the United States cannot at the same time insist that they have the belligerent rights which by the law of nations belong to a sovereign waging public war, and yet assert that there is no such public war as is known to the law of nations. That it is a civil war, does not change the rule of the law of nations respecting those who carry it on. Modern writers, and the settled usage of civilized States, including the United States, and the repeated decisions of their highest Court, allow to each party in a civil war full participation in the rights of war, and among others, the right to cruise on the high seas against commerce and property of its enemy. The fact that it is a civil war, and a rebellion against the lawful Government of the United States, renders a commission to cruise against the commerce of the United States, derived from the Confederate Government, utterly void as an answer to an indictment for an offence against municipal criminal law; but the existence of such an authority, from such a government, prevents those acting under it from being pirates under the law of nations.

The warranty by the assured against "capture, seizure and detention," and the consequences thereof, takes the loss out of the policy. Any capture or seizure, whether rightful or wrongful, and whether made under a commission from a *de jure* or *de facto* government, or made by mere pirates, is equally within this warranty. Such is the interpretation of these words by writers of authority.

But if this be not deemed a loss by belligerent capture or seizure, still there has been no loss for which the underwriters are liable. The declaration alleges a loss by pirates and a loss by assailing thieves. A capture by pirates, even, is within the warranty against capture, seizure and detention. The captors of the *Marshall* were not in any view of the case "assailing thieves." A forcible taking of the whole ship and crew is not a "theft" within the meaning of the policy. If the taking was "in port" as alleged, the captors would not be on that account assailing thieves, for piracy may be committed in a port or haven, *intra fauces terræ*, as well as upon the high seas. The capture was made for "the ruling power of the country," and therefore it is not a loss by assailing thieves. The distinction is not material in this case. A capture by assailing thieves is as much within the warranty as a capture by pirates. The warranty is against all captures and seizures without restriction, and the act in its character is a capture or seizure whether the actors are technically pirates under the municipal law or one called by some other name. Apart from all technical distinctions and definitions, it is clear that the risks for which the plaintiff seeks to charge the underwriters is not the ordinary risks of piracy to which all vessels are equally exposed, which remains substantially the same from month to month, but an extraordinary risk, growing from the political condition of a great nation, arising suddenly from the public political acts of the ruling power of a great territory, affecting only the vessels of a particular nation. Whether the crew of the *Music* be styled pirates or robbers by the criminal statutes of the United States, they are not of that class to whom the parties and the policies referred by the term pirates. And their acts are in every particular of the class to which the parties did refer, when, by the warrantee in the margin, they stipulated that the underwriters should not respond for any captures, seizures and detentions.

It is also contended that there was no valid and reasonable abandonment.

C. Cushing for plaintiff in error; B. R. Curtis and J. J. Storm for defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE—BAIL REFUSED.

The February term of this court opened today. In the case of the United States vs. John Devlin, Judge BENEDICT gave his opinion on the application to admit the prisoner to bail, as follows: "I have considered the matter of bailing John Devlin, and made inquiries as to the practice in the Southern District Court. A doubt is supposed to exist as to the power of taking bail after conviction under the words of the statute which permit bail to be taken. The practice seems to have been not to take bail. There being a doubt with the Court as to taking bail that is sufficient to defeat the application in the present case, the prisoner must be remanded until the argument takes place."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Cardozo.

REMOVAL OF AN ACTION FROM THE STATE TO A FEDERAL COURT.

Gazaway B. Lamar vs. Chas. A. Dana.—This action is brought to recover a large amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of illegal acts of the defendant, performed while he, the latter, was acting as Assistant Secretary of War. A short time since a motion was made in behalf of the defendant to have the action transferred from the Supreme Court of this State, in which it was commenced, to the United States Circuit. To-day Judge CARDOZO decided that the motion must be granted, and in doing so he rendered the following opinion:

"No question was made as to the constitutionality of either of the acts of Congress relating to the point discussed on the motion. The sole question presented for my consideration is whether section fifth of the act of March 3, 1863, providing for the removal of actions like this to the United States Courts, is repealed by the act of March 2, 1867, and I think it is not. I think it is clear that the sole purpose of the latter act was to affect the supposed cause of action, and that the provision prohibiting any Court from taking jurisdiction of certain cases is only a part of the scheme of the statute by which the cause of action itself is attempted to be obliterated. I think this is the only effect of the act. The motion must, therefore, be granted."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 5.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES BEFORE POLICIES ARE ISSUED OR PREMIUMS PAID.

Joseph Tyler vs. The Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover $2,500, the amount of a risk claimed to have been taken by defendants on the Franklin Mills in New-Jersey. The defence is that no risk was taken; in other words, the defendants never insured the property in question. Plaintiff claims that on the 5th of February, 1860, at an interview between the Secretary of the Insurance Company and a broker named Davis, the Company agreed to take the risk. No policy, however, was made out and no premium was paid until the 12th of February, after the property had been burned, when plaintiff came to the office of the Company and tendered the amount of the premium, and was told by the Company that they had never taken any risk on the property. The Secretary of the Company contradicted the evidence of Davis as to what occurred at the interview between them, and testified that there was no agreement to take the risk, but merely an agreement on the part of the Secretary to examine the survey on file in another office and decide whether they would take a risk or not. The question submitted to the jury was simply one of fact as to what actually occurred at the interview—other questions of law being reserved for the higher Court.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict. Stitt and Dimick for plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Brady.

CAN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS BE SUED?

Henry Mason vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.—This was a demurrer to the complaint of plaintiff, who sues the Board of Supervisors for the rent of the Eighty-third Regiment Armory. The grounds of the demurrer were: 1. That the Board of Supervisors cannot be sued in their corporate capacity; that the Board was created with special powers to examine, audit, certify and allow expenses that come under the head of county charges, and for that purpose is a judicial body; that the plaintiff's remedy should have been a *mandamus* to compel the Board to perform its duty. 2. That this Court has no jurisdiction, the statute of 1866 requiring suits against the county to be brought exclusively in the Supreme Court.

In opposition to the demurrer, plaintiff's counsel cited the case of James T. Brady *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, for professional services, decided by Judge Oakley, when the Court said that if the claimant had specially agreed with the Board of Supervisors for the services, his claim would have been good. In this case counsel said the agreement for the rent of the armory was made with the Board, each member of which was sued separately.

The Court remarked, in Brady's case the agreement was implied, which was just as good as though it had been expressed, and intimated that the decision in that case would control this, though he would examine defendants' brief and reserve an opinion.

Mr. Norton for plaintiff; Mr. Dean for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

FEB. 5.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

In the case of Jane Collins *vs.* Edward C. Richards for damages for assault and battery, previously reported, the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of Robert P. Noah; motion for attachment denied without costs.

Andrews, Receiver, *vs.* Glenville Woolen Company et al.; injunction retained.

Simon et al. *vs.* Cohen; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Bolles, Receiver, *vs.* Duff; order settled.

Peter H. Zabriskie *vs.* Eliza J. Zabriskie; default opened. Defendant may answer in ten days upon stipulating to refer, and to proceed to trial on five days' notice.

Gazaway B. Lamar *vs.* Chas. A. Dana; motion granted. See opinion.

Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* A. J. Hackley; defendant may answer in ten days, stipulating not to plead the statute of limitations on payment of costs of judgment and $10 costs of this motion, and stipulating to refer, if plaintiff so elect, and proceed to trial on two days' notice.

Kessel *vs.* Albetus et al.; defendant may serve an amended answer striking out the eighth subdivision on payment of costs, &c.

By Judge Barnard.

Glaiz *vs.* Lyon; motion denied.

Dougherty et al., *vs.* Dougherty et al.; motion granted.

Donovan et al. *vs.* Robbit; motion granted.

Delmage *vs.* Dunscombe et al.; motion granted.

Parsons *vs.* the Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

Jacob Barker *vs.* New-York Oil Company; motion granted.

Mulquin *vs.* Mulquin; papers are defective.

Spain *vs.* Sperry; motion granted and reference ordered.

Barker et al. *vs.* The Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of the Church of the Holy Innocents; motion for judgment granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Seven cases were disposed of yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT.

The only case disposed of by jury trial was a charge against James Bell for assault and battery upon Martin Ackerman, of No. 202 Provost-street, Jersey City, on the 7th ult. The parties had a quarrel concerning a small sum of money owed by the complainant to the defendant, when this offence followed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was fined $20, which he paid, after which he was discharged.

Francis McGuire and Wm. Jones, *alias* Wm. Clark, pleaded guilty of stealing three sample shawls, worth $30, from before the premises No. 20 Reade-street, on the 13th of November last. For sufficient reasons the prisoners were discharged under suspended sentence.

Geo. Debonne, a genuine Frenchman, pleaded guilty of stealing four pieces of muslin, of the value of $35, from Gaylord Watson, of No. 16 Beekman-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Robert F. Mather, lately employed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., as advertising clerk in the *Evening Telegram* office, pleaded guilty of embezzling $13 50 from that establishment on the 19th of December last. He was remanded for sentence.

Daniel Sullivan, a "printer's devil," 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary, committed on the 20th ult., and was sent to the House of Refuge.

August Rickett pleaded guilty of stealing $75 in United States notes from his employer, Mr. Weber, of No. 8 Pearl-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Jeremiah Clifford and James Hennessy, boys, 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing a chest of tea worth $43, from Elbert E. Groom, of No. 193 Chambers-street. They were remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE BRADFORD DIVORCE CASE.

Messrs. Scott & Steele, counsel for plaintiffs in this case, applied to-day for counsel fee and disbursements for preparing and arguing defendant's appeal to the General Term of the Court, from an order denying a motion for a new trial. Counsel read a petition from Mrs. Bradford, which showed that she was in indigent circumstances—working as an ordinary servant—while the defendant held the honorable position of United States Steamboat Inspector. Defendant denied that his salary was over $1,500 per annum, and said he had not even sufficient money to carry on an appeal which he was about making himself. Judge GILBERT ordered him to pay to the plaintiff's counsel the sum of $30 for the argument at General Term, and $50 costs of the present motion.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Thompson.

BROKERS' FEES.

Archibald T. Lawrence vs. Harriet D. Talmadge.—This was an action for $650, brokers' fees, in disposing of some dock property valued at $5,000, for defendant. The facts of the case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—full amount.

INJURY TO PROPERTY.

Charles Albrecht vs. Michael Fitzsimmons.—This action was brought to recover $500, damage done to plaintiff's premises. Albrecht's case was that he was owner of the premises, piece of land, buildings and appurtenances belonging thereunto, situate at the northwesterly side of the Fifth-avenue, and adjoining Twentieth-street, in the city of Brooklyn. On the 18th July last it was claimed that defendant, with intent to injure the plaintiff, unlawfully and maliciously entered the premises in question, and broke a hole into and through the bottom of the cistern thereof, and closed and nailed up the top thereof, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the use of the cistern, to his injury and damage in the sum of $500. The defence set up was that the premises were entered by orders of the Metropolitan Board of Health, given through their Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Conkling, who declared the cistern to be a nuisance. There is a total denial of any injury being done whatever. The case is not yet concluded.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 5.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

LARCENY.

A drunken looking fellow named Hugh Tolan was indicted for having appropriated to his own use $20, the property of John Conselyea. From the evidence it would appear that on the 9th of September last, Conselyea was fined $20 by Justice Buckley for contempt of Court. He had not the money then in his possession, and was consequently committed to jail. While there he was met by the defendant, then about to leave, who offered to see witness' friends, and ask them to pay the amount of the fine. The defendant accordingly went to the residence of Mr. Conselyea's brother-in-law, and having seen that gentleman, to whom he explained the object of his visit, received from him the $20, which was never devoted to the object it was intended for. Tolan's counsel admitted the money had been received, but after having obtained it, the prisoner unfortunately got drunk and lost it. The Court believed there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction for larceny, and that the offence committed amounted merely to a breach of trust. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾
5,000	do	111⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.....small	111⅞
10,000	do	111¾
75,000	do	111⅝
6,000	do	111⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109
25,000	do	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	107½
70,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞
75,000	do	107⅞
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅞
1,500	do	101⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅜
64,000	do	104⅜
2,000	do	104⅝
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108⅞
4,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅝
15,000	do	107⅝
1,450	do.....Small	107⅝
2,000	do 3d series	107⅝
70,000	do	107⅝
11,000	do	107⅝
5,350	do.....Small	107⅝
1,000	Mich. St. 7s, W.L.	92¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	64
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60½
20,000	do	60½
6,000	do.....2d call	60½
5,000	do	60¼
36,000	do	60
3,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	44½
1,000	Vir. 6s, new	47
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	50¾
2,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	48
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	102½
4,000	do	102½
10,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	87
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '82	93½
20,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	100
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	50
5,000	do	51
4,000	T. & W. 1st Ex.	90¼
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
3,000	Gr. West. 2d	72½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	95
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	99½
3,000	O. & M. 1st M.	97
8,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	74½
1,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	94
1,000	C., Peoria & W. 1st Eastern Div.	83
1,000	O. & M. 1st M.	91
5,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	80
20	Bank of Commerce	116
28	Merchants' Ex. Bk	107
28	Ocean Bank	102
8	Cent. National	104
10	Ninth Nat. Bk	104
30	Fourth National	103½
100	Canton Co.....b30	56½
100	N. Y. Guano	12
600	West. U. Tel.....b30	35½
600	do	35½
1000	do.....s30	35½
1000	do	35⅝
500	do	35
100	do.....2d call	35½
100	do	35½
200	Chic. & R. I.	97
1400	do	96½
200	do	97½
300	Pacific Mail	109
700	do	108¾
100	do.....s30	108½
100	do	109⅛
100	do	109
300	do.....s30	109
100	do	109¼
100	Quicksilver	24¾
100	Atlantic Mail	96
400	do	95¾
300	do	95½
100	do	95⅛
300	do	93½
36	Adams Ex. Co.	73
100	do	72¾
200	do.....2d call	71¾
100	do	71⅝
100	do	72
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	42
100	do.....b30	41⅛
100	do	41½
5	Amer. Ex.	67
100	do	66
20	U. S. Ex.	71
25	Mer. U. Ex.	32
100	do	31¾
100	do	31
225	do	30¾
100	do	30¾
200	do	31
200	do	30½
20	do	30½
200	do.....2d call	30⅝
2000	N. Y. Cen. R.	125
100	do.....b30	125½
2500	do	125⅛
100	do	125½
200	do	125½
15	do	125⅞
300	do	125½
100	do	126
3800	Erie R.	73
300	do	72⅞
2700	do.....b30	72½
100	do	72¾
100	do	72⅞
100	Erie R. Pf.	80
250	Reading R.	93¾
200	do	93¾
100	do	93⅝
100	Mich. Cen.	112½
100	do	112¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	89¾
100	do.....s60	89¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	134
100	do.....s30	134
1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	95
400	do	95
200	Chic. & N. W.	59¼
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72¾
200	do	72½
600	do	72⅝
1500	Clev. & Tol.	109
19	Chic. B. & Q. R.	144
100	M. & St. P.	46¾
400	do	46⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
1500	do	64¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	100¼
500	do	100
400	do.....s60	100
500	do	100½
500	do.....s60	100¼
100	do	100½
300	do.....s30	100½
100	do	100⅛
400	do	100½
35	Chi. & Alton R.	135⅛
300	do	135½
200	O. & Miss. R.	31⅝
100	do	31¾
200	do.....b10	31½
2500	do	31⅜
100	do	31¼
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	25
27	Rens. & Sav. R.	81

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝
75,000	do	111⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64.....b3	109
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	107⅞
10,000	do.....s15	107¾
100,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R	101¾
101,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅜
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60½
22,000	do	60¾
300	Canton Co.	56¾
100	do.....b30	56½
100	Pacific M.	109⅜
100	do	109½
100	Atlantic Mail	96¼
300	do	95¾
100	do	95½
300	Adams Ex. Co.	72
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	41½
20	Am. Ex. Co.	66
800	Mer. U. Ex.	30
400	Chic. & Alt.	135
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	126
100	do.....s30	125½
500	Erie R.	72⅞
100	do	72¾
390	Hud. R. R.	144⅝
200	Reading R.	93¾
100	do.....b60	93⅝
100	do	93½
100	M. S. & N. I.	89¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.	134½
100	do	134¾
400	Clev. & Pitts R.	95⅝
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72¾
50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	108
100	Clev. & Tol.	108⅞
400	Chi. & R. I.	97½
200	do	97⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	47
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
300	do	64¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	100¼
300	do.....b30	100½
100	do.....b45	101
400	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	56
500	do.....b10	57⅛
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	42
100	do	41½
10	Amer. Ex. Co.	69
100	Adams Ex.	73
200	do	72¾
300	Mer. U. Ex.	33
200	do	32¼
300	do.....b30	32¼
1200	Mariposa Min. Co	8
300	do	8⅛
400	Pac. Mail	109
100	do	109½
300	Atlantic Mail	96
100	do	96½
600	do	95½
2300	West. U. Tel	35¾
600	do	35⅝
100	do.....b10	35¾
400	N. Y. Cen.....x-d	125½
200	do	125⅞
3500	Erie R.	73
100	Erie R. Pf.	79½
100	Reading R.	93¾
1800	do	93½
100	T. W. & W.	45
300	P., F. W. & C.	100¼
800	Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
100	do	31¾
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	89½
300	do	89¾
500	do.....b3	89¾
200	Bost. H. & E.	13⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	95¾
200	do	95½
600	do	95½
400	do.....c	95⅜
400	do	95¾
100	do	95⅝
1200	Cl. & Tol	109½
1550	Chic., R. I. & P.	97
100	do	97⅛
500	do.....s10	97
500	Chi. & N. W.	59⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
2900	do	72¾
300	do	72⅝
200	do.....s6	72¾
300	do	72¾
1200	do.....c	72½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.....s3	56
1000	do.....b30	57
200	do	56½
600	do	57
600	do.....b30	57⅛
300	Mer. U. Ex.	33
30	do	33¾
100	do	33⅝
100	do	33⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	24¼
100	do	24½
400	Pacific Mail	109¼
200	do.....b10	109⅛
200	do.....c	109½
100	Atlantic Mail	96
200	do	96½
400	do	95¾
500	West. U. Tel	35½
100	do	35⅜
300	do	35¾
500	Erie R.	73
800	do	72½
800	Reading R.	93⅛
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	64½
800	N. Y. Cen.....x d	126¼
100	do.....b3	126⅜
100	do	126⅞
600	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	64⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
100	do	31⅜
100	Bost. Hart. & E.	13⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	90½
100	do.....b3	90½
100	do.....b30	90⅝
100	do	90⅜
600	do	90½
800	Clev. & Pitts	95⅝
400	Clev. & Tol.	109⅛
100	do	109½
100	C., R. I. & P.	97⅜
300	do	97½
300	do	97
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	U. S. Ex. Co.	72
100	do	72⅛
300	Adams Ex. Co.	72½
200	Quicksilver	24
200	W. U. Tel	35⅜
100	do	35½
100	do	35⅝
1800	Erie R.	73
200	do.....b10	72⅞
600	do.....b3	72⅝
1200	do.....b30	72½
200	do	72⅝
500	do.....s3	72¾
100	Pacific Mail	110
100	do.....b3	110⅛
100	Erie Pf.	79
100	Canton Co.	55½
200	Reading R.	93⅞
200	Tol., W. & W.	45½
1800	M. So. & N. I. R.	90
200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅞
200	Cleve. & Tol.	109⅞
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅝
300	do	97⅝
300	do.....b10	97⅝
200	do	97½
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	60½
200	do.....b30	60⅝
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73
100	do.....s30	73⅛
200	do	73½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Public Funds and the Gold Room were very dull and quiet through the forenoon. The buyers made their bids with caution, as though on a hesitating market; and, on the other hand, the offers to sell were not very decided or in large sums. After 2 o'clock P. M. the turn was upward in the sales of Gold, from 141@¼ to 141@⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and the demand for U. S. 5-20s and 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 also improved, and the quotations advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Washington sensation in the afternoon was to the purport of another threatened movement to impeach the President. This had no startling effect, though it was made the pretext of the sudden revival in Gold of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, after the sailing of the *Russia*, were dull, at 109¾@109⅞ ℘ cent. for Standard 60 day Bills on London. The steamer carried out $361,000 in Gold and Silver. Some prime short sight bills were drawn for this opportunity at 110¼@110½ ℘ cent. Our daily quotations for both 60 days and short sight should be taken as for the bills of the very highest class of drawers—the half dozen or so of picked names among the private Banking-houses and the Bank of Commerce, and California and Canada Bank Agencies. Other signatures equally responsible sell at ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. concession, and Southern Bank bills at ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. concession from what are called the standard rates. Most of the Southern and New-York Merchant bills drawn against Cotton are taken privately by the leading Banking-houses, and seldom appear on the Street. We make this explanation again, because we are occasionally told that our Foreign Exchange quotation is too high.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers continue quite free at cheap rates of interest. There was not much new business done to-day, owing to the dullness in the Public Funds and in the Gold-room. The sales on call are 5@6 ℘ cent., with exceptions at 4 ℘ cent. for large balances voluntarily left with the leading houses.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was nearly all day in something of a transition stage. The New-York and Western Roads, after giving way last night, opened with a further decided fall in Erie, New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., and there was quite a lively selling temper at the early Boards and in the Long-room. At the 1 o'clock P. M. Open Board the demand improved, and prices recovered ⅛@1 ℘ cent. This was soon followed by another downward turn on Erie, while the other Roads, especially Rock Island and Central, were fairly supported. The Express, Telegraph and Steamship Stocks followed the course of the Railways early in the day, and the Express Companies were pressed on sale at a further heavy decline in prices, though experiencing some recoveries in the Afternoon.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room, as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways continued very unsettled, but there was apparently more confidence among buyers:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜	Missouri	102½	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111¾	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref.	72¾	73⅜
N. Y. Central	126⅜	126⅜	Rock Island	97⅜	98½
Erie	72⅞	73⅞	Fort Wayne	100¼	100½
Hudson	145⅛	145	W. U. Telegraph	35⅝	35½
Reading	93⅝	95⅝	St. Paul Pref.	65	65
Mich. Southern	90⅛	90⅛	St. Paul Com.	47	47
Ohio and Miss.	31⅜	31⅞	Pacific Mail	111⅛	109½
Pittsburgh	95⅛	96⅛	American Gold	141⅛	141⅜
Tenn 6s, new	60⅛	60⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	140	Oregon W. L. '81	105½
6 ℘ cent. coup. 1868	140	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	105½
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5 ℘ cent. reg. 1874	103½
5-20 coup., small, 1862	110⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	111⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	10-40 reg., 1874	101¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	107½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	92½
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. Canal 6s	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c., W. L.	99
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c'68	64
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101½	Tennessee new bds	60⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101½	Virginia 6s, ex-c	45
Illinois C. bonds 1880	99½	Virginia 6s., n. b.	47
Illinois reg. 1880	99½	Georgia 6s	67
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	50⅝
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	50
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Missouri 6s	102½
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	98
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99½	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99½	California 7s., l. b.	130
Illinois War Loan	99½	Connecticut 6s	99½
Indiana 5 ℘ c. War loan	95	Rhode Island 6s	99½
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	92½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	110
Manhattan	135	Irving	105½
Merchants	114	Metropolitan	128
Mechanics'	116	Shoe and Leather	109
America	136	St. Nicholas	101
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	116
Seventh Ward	107	Park	141½
State of New-York	108	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Commerce	115	Central National	104
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	103½
American Exchange	116½	Ninth National	104
Bank of the Repub.	114	Oriental Bank	130
Bank of North Am'a	103½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	121	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	121	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72½
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	78
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	74
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Gal. & Chi. extended	97½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	94	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	92
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Mich. new 1st M. 8 ℘ c. '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	93
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	105	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	103	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97½	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	80

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in January:

1868	$67,100
1867	52,519
Increase	$14,581

For the month of January:

1868	$283,600
1867	267,626
Increase	$15,974

At the late election of the Union Trust Company, Messrs. J. Boorman Johnston, David Hoadley, William H. Vanderbilt, Henry E. Davies, H. Russell, E. B. Wesley, George W. Cuyler, A. A. Low, Henry K. Bogert and Cornelius D. Wood were elected Trustees. At a subsequent meeting of the Board J. H. FROTHINGHAM was reëlected President and AUGUSTUS SCHELL and HENRY K. BOGERT Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $5,244,582 90; total payments, $4,273,845 68; balance, $100,554,962 41. The receipts include for Customs, $409,000; for Gold Notes, $336,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has advanced the price of its First Mortgage Bonds from 95 to 100 cents on the dollar, and accrued interest.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., Hammond-st., n. w. cor., 50x95 Hudson-st., e. s., 57 ft. s. of Bank-st., 107.4x15.8x56.4x13x60x39.9	$36,000
Cherry-st., n. s., 44 ft. e. of Corlears-st., 2 ls., 50x44	8,000
Clinton-place, No. 98	nom.
Delancey-st., s. w. s., 53.7 ft. from Suffolk-st., 23.3x84.6	9,000
Hudson-st., e. s., Lot No. 219, 25x182.10x25x120.3	15,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex, 20x75	10,400
Vesey-st., No. 73	15,000
Washington-place, No. 9, 25x100	nom.
Water-st., Nos. 357 and 359, 2 lots, 33.4x76	15,000
15th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Av. B., 25x103.3	3,500
16th-st., s. s., 326.9 ft. e. of Av. A., 18.9x103.3	8,325
21st-st., n. s., 123 ft. n. w. 4th-av., 20x98.9	24,125
36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.9x21x98.9x25x197.6x50	nom.
58th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
122d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16 lots, 200x201.10	4,800
125th-st., n. s., 168.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 10x99.11	125
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 20x70	10,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 47.6 ft. s. of 39th-st., 23.6x80	18,000
2d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. from 57th-st., 5 l., Chesterman's estate 56th-st., s. s., 150 ft. from 2d-av., 2 l., Chesterman's estate	41,000
3d-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x60	17,500

Leases Recorded.

Catharine-st., No. 73, 5 years 3 months, per year	$3,250
East Broadway, No. 185, 5 years, per year	700
Greenwich-st., No. 230½, 3 years, per year	1,050
Leonard-st., Nos. 113 and 115, 10 years, 2 years $4,500; 3 years, $5,000; 5 years	7,000
Oak-st., Nos. 41 and 41½, 3 years, per year	2,000
Vesey-st., No. 73, 6 years 2 months, per year	900
3d-av., No. 5, 1 year	2,000
6th-av., No. 170, 3½ years, per year	2,000
Avenue A, No. 13, (part of,) 5 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. Bond-st., 19x80	$7,800
Bergen-st., s. w. s., 20 ft. e. Hoyt-st., 20x75	8,250
Bergen-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. Wake-st., 25x107.2½	350
Bergen-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. Boerum-st., 22x100	1,300
Bond-st., e. s., 37.6 ft. n. Livingston-st., 18.9x60	3,500
Butler-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. Perry-av., 127.9½x102.7x25.3½x25x102.6x77.7	3,10
Court-st., e. s., 66.1 ft. n. President-st., 50x43.6½x21.10x46.4x50x23	10,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Smith-st., 20x100	850
Douglas-st., Nevins-st., n. e. cor., 9 lots touching Gowanus Canal	14,000
Gold-st., e. s., 68 ft. n. Tillary-st., 22x85	5,500
Leonard-st., e. s., 18.4 ft. s. Powers-st., 36.6x50	1,800
Pacific-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,000
Powers-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. Smith-st., 19x75	2,500
Spencer-st., w. s., 111.10 ft. s. from Myrtle-av., 50x100	3,200
Taylor-st., n. w. s., 257 ft. n. e. Bedford-av., 20.10x100	10,000
3rd-st., south, 50 ft. e. 10th-st., 20x80	5,000
5th-st. and S. 4th-st., n. w. cor., 103.6x90x22x15x89.6x105	28,000
6th-st., (north,) n. s., 150 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100	2,300
17th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. e. 7th-av., 25x100	700
De Kalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. Bedford-av., 25x33	1,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 23 ft. e. Classon-av., 23x73.1 Classon-av., e. s., 72.4 ft. s. Myrtle-av., 25x107	8,780
Myrtle-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. Houston-st., 20x84	8,750
Nostrand-av., w. s., 81.4 ft. n. Quincey-st., 18.9x100	2,950
Ralph-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. Jefferson-st., 77.8x100x81.5x100	1,400
Reid-av., Quincey-st., s. w. cor., 50x100	2,200
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 98.10 ft. s. Fulton-av., 18x100	9,625
Wallabout Bridge road, Lots Nos. 6, 7, 109.9x84x100x46	5,000
6th-av., President-st., s. w. cor., 24x100	26,500
Lot No. 114, S. 1st-st., n. s., 25x77 (deed of Sept., 1847)	380

Leases Recorded.

Bartlett-st., No. 55, bakery and stable, 3 yrs., per yr.	$265
Cook-st., No. 4, 1st and 2d floors, 5 yrs., per yr.	700
Fulton-av., s. s., 375 ft. w. Brooklyn-av., 100x100, 5 yrs., per yr.	150

Greenpoint.

62 lots, bounded n. by Calyer-st., s. by Quay-st., e. by Washington-st., w. by East River	$35,000

New-Utrecht.

New-Utrecht and Flatbush road, Turnbull estate, (No. 2,) 54¼ acres	Nom.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Hudson-st., lot No. 19, block No. 5, Associates map, 25x100 Essex-st., lot No. 2, block No. 3, Asso. map, 11x25	$6,500

Hoboken.

Spring-st., e. s., 75 ft. from Hill-st., 25x112	$460
Washington-st., e. s., 98.9 ft. from Newark-st., 22.11x108	10,000
Washington-st., w. s., 64 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x75	12,000
7th-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of Bloomfield-st., 18x80	3,000

Hudson City.

Clerk-av., e. s., 175 ft. e. of Colden-st., 25x100	560
Lot No. 15, map, Hudson Grove, 25x100	700
Lots No. 13, 14, block 4, map, Hespe and Webber, 25x90	
Lincoln-st., s. s., 116 ft. w. Montgomery-av., 50x100.2	900
Lots No. 4, 5, 6, block 2, near reservoir	500

Bergen.

Lots No. 4, map No. 2, R. Van R pen's estate	$5,900

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is now the standard authority upon all business affairs.

Its editorial articles, market reports, stock tables and statistics are universally approved.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	3	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,732	Malt, bushels	1,100
Flour, bags	9,632	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,100	Pork, bbls.	384
Cornmeal, bags	2,615	Cut Meats, pkgs.	340
Wheat, bushels	34,470	Lard, pkgs.	1,210
Corn, bushels	60,447	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	354
Rye, bushels	50	Whisky, bbls.	50
Oats, bushels	4,250	Petroleum, bbls.	1,464

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at full rates, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to-day, and been quoted a fraction higher. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,649 bales, including 1,914 bales to shippers, 1,464 bales to spinners, 771 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	17	17¼	17½@17¾
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	18 @18¼
Low Middling	18½	18¾	19 @19¼
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾@20
Good Middling	21	22	22½@23

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,628
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	106,389
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	332,728
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	60,550
Exports since Sept. 1	195,980
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,192,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,040,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	697,000
Exports same time 1866–7	478,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	340,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	555,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day at a further decline of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 20
Extra State	9 50@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls. at $9 90@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $5 80@$5 90 for City, $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 7,250 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 80 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$13 75 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $4@$4 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel on a very dull market. Sales have been reported of 12,750 bushels, including White California, at $3 10, and No. 2 Spring at $2 44, delivered, ℘ bushel. Corn has declined about 2c. ℘ bushel, on a less active business. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels at $1 24@$1 29, chiefly at $1 25@$1 27 for New Mixed Western, $1 30 for Old do., in store, $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 68@$1 80 ℘ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 7,500 bushels Canada West on the Canal, at Schenectady, at $1 95 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 1,700 bushels at $1 75@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c. in store, and 86c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@82c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in less demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull to-day, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in limited request at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but quoted steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@59½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 90@$7 50 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been slow of sale, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, within a range of from 10¼c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $21 37@$21 62, closing at $21 37 cash, for Old Mess; $22 45@$22 62, closing at $22 50, cash, for New Mess; $19 25@$20 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, at $22 62 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 410 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 810 bxs. at 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands; 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 11¾c. for Long Ribs; 13c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet and less firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,085 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been scarce and quiet, at 10½c.@11c. for City, and 9¾c.@10c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 460 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in slack demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$39 ℘ tierce; sales 210 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 260 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46	@50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42	@44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42	@44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	48	@53
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42	@44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	35	@38
Canada Extra	35	@38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½	@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8	@11

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but very firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 390 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; and 425 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14½c.@17c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 192,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 60,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 8½d. by sail, and 9½d.@9¾d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 200 tcs. Pork and 300 tcs. Beef, at 7s. ℘ Tierce; 600 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. ℘ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 50s. ℘ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. ℘ bushel. For London, a bark, with Oil Cake, at 35s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d., and 450 bbls. Resin on private terms. For a Continental Port direct, a bark, with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
HEBREW CHARITY BALL in aid of the Hebrew Relief Society.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters. Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE POLICE SPY. Mr. E. Eddy as the Police Spy.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
READINGS FROM DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At a meeting at Birmingham, Tuesday, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT advocated Church Legislative reform for Ireland, and said that there was nothing the American Government could do, if Ireland were part and parcel of the United States, that England might not accomplish if she would.

The London *Times*, discussing the subject of the arrest of Mr. TRAIN, yesterday, draws a distinction between his case and that of Fenians previously taken into custody.

A Cork dispatch gives particulars of the defeat of an intended Fenian attack upon Macroon Castle.

The strike of the Liverpool hackmen continues.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL has prohibited the singing, in the Italian Churches, of the *Te Deum* ordered by the Pope for the Papal victory at Mentana.

The cordial reception by the King of the Italian Minister to Prussia conveys a renewed assurance of the *entente cordiale* between the two nations.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool Jan. 25 and Queenstown Jan. 26, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Gens. MEADE and RUGER in certain suits brought against them for acts done in accordance with the Reconstruction laws. In explanation, Mr. HOWARD presented a letter from the Secretary of War, reciting that Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia, whom Gen. MEADE had removed from the office of Governor, had brought suit against the officers named. After some debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. MORRILL addressed the Senate in favor of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. At the close of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill declaring forfeited all public lands heretofore granted to Southern railroads was, after some discussion, passed by yeas 86, nays 73. Mr. JUDD continued his remarks upon the bill regarding the rights of American citizens. He objected to the bill in detail, but favored other propositions looking to the same end, which he stated and explained. Mr. LOGAN called attention to the published speech of Mr. MARSHALL, regarding whisky meters, and asserted that the speech, as published, was not the same as the one delivered by that gentleman. An angry altercation ensued between Mr. LOGAN and Mr. MARSHALL, during which a few hard words were exchanged, and Mr. MARSHALL was called to order for using unparliamentary language. The Senate resolution authorizing the employment of counsel to defend Gens. MEADE and RUGER in certain suits brought against them by Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, was passed. In Committee of the Whole the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was briefly considered, but there not being a quorum present the subject was not disposed of, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention. A full representation of the State was present. Two delegations from New-York were present, and considerable debate ensued as to which should be recognized. A resolution was finally adopted declaring that the Radical delegation, headed by NATHAN KINGSLEY, was entitled to be admitted, and the Conservative delegation was invited to occupy seats on the floor. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of CHAS. H. VAN WYCK as President, and on taking the chair that gentleman addressed the Convention at length. Addresses were also made by Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, LYMAN TREMAINE, HORACE GREELEY and others. The platform adopted indorses Gen. GRANT and Gov. FENTON for President and Vice-President. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The National Commercial Convention assembled in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, yesterday at 11 A. M., and organized by selecting E. W. FOX, of St. Louis, for President. After the adoption of rules for its guidance, the Convention adjourned, and the members took a grand sleigh-ride together.

Both branches of the State Legislature were in session yesterday. In the Senate many bills, but none of startling importance, were introduced. In the Assembly a resolution calling on the Senate for the testimony with regard to the canal frauds was adopted.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Cincinnati to-day, for the purpose of organizing a Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. THOMAS and staff, and a large number of other distinguished officers will be present. The proceedings will close on Saturday with a grand banquet.

During the severe storm that has prevailed in Newfoundland during the past three days, it is reported that thirty people have perished from the cold, and in the snow, Mr. MACKAY, the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph line, nearly perished between Heart's Content and this place.

JOSEPH BLOOMGART, assistant teller of the United States Depository, Louisville, Ky., was arrested Tuesday for embezzling government money to the amount of over $12,000. BLOOMGART made a written statement acknowledging his guilt, and says the money has been spent.

A verdict of $500 for the plaintiff was rendered yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III, in the action entitled JEREMIAH CROWLEY vs. W. W. CLARK. The plaintiff was one of a gang of street-sweepers, and while he was engaged at his work on Fifth-avenue, on the evening of the 25th of October, 1865, a coachman of the defendant drove a carriage so negligently as to cause severe injuries to the plaintiff, and for this the action was brought.

The Board of education met last evening. A resolution was adopted asking the Comptroller to place $250,000 to the credit of the Board for educational expenses. The Finance Committee reported estimated appropriations required for the year 1868: $2,946,954 85. A motion to appropriate $75,000 for the purchase of lots at the corner of Lexington-avenue and 37th-st., for the erection of a Female Normal School, was referred to the Committee on Schools and Sites.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association held a regular meeting at their rooms, corner Broadway and Twenty-second-street, yesterday. By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts from all sources during the year 1867 were $13,184 66. The sum expended, mostly for the relief of families, was $11,573 08. The actual expenses of conducting the Association were only $131 41.

The New-York Sunday School Institute continued its sessions yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Revs. J. H. VINCENT, ARTHUR MITCHELL, D. D.; THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D.; and Messrs. RALPH WELLS and T. A. BROWER, conducted the interesting exercises.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, seven criminal charges were disposed of—five of larceny, one of burglary, and one of assault and battery. Of the prisoners arraigned there were: Acquitted, 1; discharged under suspended sentence, 2; remanded, 3; sentenced to imprisonment, 3; fined, 20.

Rev. BENJ. H. PADDOCK, of Detroit, Mich., was yesterday elected by the Protestant Episcopal Bishops in convention at St. John's Chapel in this City, as the Missionary Bishop of Oregon.

At the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT refused to admit JOHN DEVLIN to bail until the 24th inst., when the propriety of a new trial in his case will be argued.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday, closing more firmly. Breadstuffs and Provisions were less sought after at, in most instances, declining prices. Groceries were firm, but not active. Freights were brisker, but rates were lower.

Gen. Grant and the President.

Those who have complained of Gen. GRANT'S reticence must admit that, for once, he has spoken out fully and unequivocally. There can be no misapprehending the statements of his letters to President JOHNSON, or the tone and purpose which inspire them. The correspondence is characteristic, too, as an illustration of what provokes Gen. GRANT into explanatory writing. He is not easily driven into controversy. The ordinary slander of newspapers and politicians has no more effect upon his nerves than the straggling shots of the rebel enemy. But when the President becomes his assailant, and furnishes material to be used to his detriment, the case is changed. He must then speak, or lie under imputations prejudicial to his truthfulness and honor.

And this fact is a conclusive answer to the attacks of which the somewhat remarkable correspondence we published yesterday will undoubtedly be the occasion. We have an inkling of the nature of these attacks in the telegraphic dispatches to the *World*, whose Washington representative has been the medium lately chosen by Mr. JOHNSON for making his secrets known to the country. The call for the correspondence and the promptness with which it was supplied are paraded as evidence of a desire on the part of Gen. GRANT and his friends to obtain a "snap judgement" against the President at the bar of public opinion. The affair is treated as an unprovoked assault upon the character and proceedings of the Executive. But nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. JOHNSON'S unfortunate habit of whispering widely his confidences, and proclaiming through newspapers his grievances and intentions, led him into the position of an accuser of Gen. GRANT. The stories published in connection with the retirement of the latter from the War Department, were not of doubtful authorship. They came direct from the White House, and in some instances were stamped with its distinct approval. And as their object was to exhibit Gen. GRANT in a most unfavorable light, we can scarcely wonder that he met them with the emphasis which marks his letters to the President, or that his friends took the quickest possible method of spreading them before the public. Certainly Mr. JOHNSON, who availed himself of agents of the Press to assail Gen. GRANT, cannot complain that the opposite version of the transaction has found its way into print.

The correspondence itself is not pleasant reading for those who would respect the character of our public men. It exhibits the President and the General commanding the armies of the United States in direct conflict touching matters of fact. The issue between them is one of veracity. What one affirms the other denies—not vaguely or apologetically, but with a clearness that precludes the idea of mere misconception on the part of either. The points of difference are well known. The President avers that his intention was to resist the return of Mr. STANTON to the War Office, and that Gen. GRANT knew and sanctioned his purpose. According to this statement, the General pledged himself either to keep possession of the department and thus compel Mr. STANTON to seek readmission through the law courts, or to resign soon enough to allow of the appointment of a successor more completely in harmony with the President. Gen. GRANT, on the contrary, declares that though his first impression in regard to his duty was, that Mr. STANTON should be left to resort to the law courts, more careful inquiry satisfied him that it would be incumbent upon him to transfer to Mr. STANTON the keys of the Department in the event of the restoration of that officer by the Senate. He insists, moreover, that his change of view and purpose was duly communicated to the President. The antagonism between the two statements is therefore too marked to be explained away. An almost incomprehensible blunder must have been committed on one side or the other; or there must somewhere have been a desire to fix or divide a disagreeable responsibility.

One point is very clear; the President has persistently desired to identify Gen. GRANT with his course in reference to the War Secretaryship. There can be little doubt that his *ad interim* nomination was made under the anticipation of his tacit compliance with the reconstruction policy of the Executive. The protests against the removal of SHERIDAN and the suspension of STANTON were the earliest indications of the mistake of Mr. JOHNSON in this respect. Still later, however, as this correspondence proves, Mr. JOHNSON was anxious to have Gen. GRANT'S countenance and cooperation in fighting the Stanton battle as against the Senate.

Not less certain is it that, from the beginning to the end, Gen. GRANT acted under an imperious sense of duty. He accepted the *ad interim* appointment, he explains, in order that some enemy of Congress and its measures might not obtain control of the War Department, and he relinquished it the moment Mr. STANTON was reinstated by the action of the Senate, under the terms of the Tenure of Office law. He would gladly have seen a collision on the subject averted by the appointment of a man acceptable to the Senate, and the withdrawal by Mr. STANTON of his claims. But this mode of averting difficulty having been found impracticable, he followed the dictates of his judgment, fulfilled his intimation to the President, and obeyed the law by allowing Mr. STANTON to resume his place in the Department. In all this we fail to discover any trace of partisan or personal feeling. At every step we see the soldier, considerate, conciliatory and just—clear in his ideas of duty and unbending in their application. The same motive which induced him to undertake temporarily the labors of the War Office impelled him to give effect to the proceedings of the Senate, and forced him to define the causes and extent of his difference with the President.

The Whisky Frauds—The Course and Result of the Devlin Trial.

The trial of JOHN DEVLIN before the District Court of the United States in Brooklyn, which was closed on Monday, forms an interesting part of the whisky controversy. It sprang out of those frauds in the Third Collection District in Brooklyn, of which we gave to the public, something over a year ago, the first detailed account. The legal investigation resulted in several indictments, which were found something less than a year ago, among them being one against TAPPAN, the Deputy Collector, TILTON, an Inspector, and DEVLIN, who was the active operator in buying the fraudulent spirits from the distillers and putting it on the market; and another against DEVLIN alone, for carrying on the trade of a wholesale liquor-dealer without having a license, and without keeping the books required by law.

The first move made by the parties implicated was an attempt to have the joint indictment against them for a conspiracy to defraud the Government quashed, as not warranted by the provisions of the Internal Revenue law. But this motion was denied after an extended discussion of the law by eminent counsel before the full bench of the United States Circuit Court, Judge NELSON having come down to sit with Judge BENEDICT on the hearing.

This motion being denied, the indictments took the regular course on their way to a trial. If they have not since then occupied as prominent a place in the attention of the public, it is because they have been somewhat thrown into the shade by the other cases of fraud which arose in the same district under the collectorship of Mr. CALLICOTT, which came before the same Court, and from their peculiar character excited the most interest and attention. We presume that if the Callicott case could have been brought to a hearing at the late term of the Court, there would have been no opportunity for the disposal of any of the Devlin cases; but as Mr. CALLICOTT was not able to attend to his trial, it left the way clear for them.

On the 23d of January, when the joint indictment of which we have spoken was called up, the defendants desired a postponement, which was denied them by the Court. It then appeared that two of the witnesses for the Government, one of whom had been in court a short time before the case was called up, were missing. The case stood over in order that their attendance might be secured. They were both residents of Brooklyn, and distillers, and had both testified in the case before the United States Commissioner, but though attachments were issued against them the Marshal was unable to find them, and they have not yet made their appearance. The case was kept along by the Court for several days, but at last it became evident that the witnesses could not be found, and that if the defendants were desirous of postponing the case they had succeeded.

In this position of affairs District-Attorney TRACY executed what may be called a flank movement, which turned the defeat into a victory. He moved for trial the indictment against DEVLIN alone, for which trial the missing witnesses were not necessary. After due time for preparation the case was begun, and Mr. DEVLIN found himself on trial on an indictment which was for him, perhaps, as important as the joint indictment, though it could not bring out the whole history of the fraud as that one would have done. He was defended by Mr. EVARTS, Mr. BRADY and Mr. DE WITT, while Mr. STOUGHTON was associated with Mr. TRACY for the Government; the trial lasted five days, closing on Monday night with the conviction of DEVLIN on all the charges against him in the indictment.

There were three charges against him; (1) for doing business as a wholesale dealer from May, 1866, to September, 1866, without having taken out the license required by the law as it stood then; (2) for doing business as a wholesale dealer from September to November, 1866, without having paid the special tax which was required by the law which went into operation on Sept. 1; and (3) for not keeping the books which, if a wholesale dealer, he was by the law required to keep. The Government's case was, therefore, very simple. It was to prove that he so dealt in spirits as to show that he had brought himself within the definition of a wholesale dealer as given by the law, and to throw upon him the burden of proving that he *had* a license, that he *had* paid the special tax, and that he *had* kept books. The Government succeeded in showing sales of spirits by him, amounting, during the whole period, to about 7,000 barrels, and that no license was issued to him, no special tax paid by him, and no books kept.

The defence consumed a great deal of time in endeavoring to get before the jury evidence that in May, 1866, DEVLIN did apply for a license, which he did not pretend to have obtained, and that he did, in February, 1867, renew that application, and paid the special tax. The Court ruled that neither of these matters would constitute any defence to the charge of having carried on the business from May to November, 1866, without having got a license, or paid the tax which must be a preliminary. And the evidence that he did make the sales and did not keep books was so conclusive that the defendant's counsel could find little to say for him, except in the line of "abusing the plaintiff's witnesses," which is always open to counsel. How closely they were driven may be judged from the fact that they actually argued to the jury that DEVLIN might not have been a wholesale dealer but a "peddler" under the Revenue act, and, therefore, not liable under this indictment.

We have no space to speak of the many interesting matters which cropped out during the trial. We may mention, however, as showing how the law was carried out, that one of DEVLIN'S witnesses, now Democratic Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, then Assistant Assessor of the district in which DEVLIN carried on his operations, was proved to have returned as the product of forty-seven distilleries in May, 1,628 gallons; in June, 1,642; in July, 1,996, and in August, 1,806, while it appeared that eighteen of the forty-seven sold to DEVLIN during August alone over 900 barrels! The tax on all the spirits that DEVLIN sold would have been in the neighborhood of $700,000. That which the Government received in the district during the time was not $20,000.

The speedy verdict of the jury, for they were out only about twenty minutes, is a subject of congratulation. There have not been wanting, either before the trial or during its progress, predictions that JOHN DEVLIN could never be convicted. Not that the prophets had any doubts of his guilt. But they had a strong sense of the power of the almighty dollar, and they believed that his money would be powerful enough to screen him from the punishment which was his due. There is so much foundation for that belief in the administration of justice, that it is a cause of rejoicing when we see any case in which the law has proved more powerful than money, and in which justice, though slow, has at last reached a rich and influential offender.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Seven aspirants are said, by a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, to be already struggling for the honor of receiving Mr. SUMNER'S Senatorial mantle, which that gentleman will have an opportunity to doff on the 4th of March, 1869—that is, provided either he declines to wear it longer, or his constituents desire it returned with thanks. Of these seven competitors, three are mentioned as most conspicuous, by the same correspondent, Messrs. BUTLER, BANKS and BULLOCK.

We judge that neither of these three gentlemen can count with absolute confidence on being Mr. SUMNER'S successor next year. Gen. BUTLER pretty certainly will not be. He is by no means the most popular of the three. His political record is tortuous, doubling on itself in more than one instance, and his record on the financial question and on impeachment, and other vagaries of the more irrational of the Radicals, will concentrate opposition against him among the moderate men of his own party, while the personal hostilities existing between himself and many of his constituents, as well as many prominent Republican leaders, will aid his discomfiture. The friends and admirers of Gov. ANDREW will remember that he and Gen. BUTLER were at loggerheads throughout the war, with regard to the latter's conduct. Gen. SCHOULER and Gen. BUTLER are also personal as well as political enemies, and the former and his friends are in better position than ever to prevent Gen. BUTLER from establishing his pretensions to the Senatorship.

Gov. BULLOCK stood a very good chance of being the man two years ago, but his popularity has partially declined, and if his star is not yet descending, it has at least probably reached its zenith. He has been somewhat unfortunate in offending several factions of the Republican Party in Massachusetts—the "license" men and "prohibitory" men, the Radicals and the moderates. His last gubernatorial campaign—though he was not personally accountable for its conduct—diminished his prestige, and also accustomed some of his own party to voting against him—which is always a perilous thing for any candidate; and his recent action in appointing Judge THOMAS to the Chief Justiceship vacated by Judge BIGELOW, annoyed some who had been previously satisfied with him.

Gen. BANKS has the best chance of these three; but even he is no longer the immeasurably popular man he was during his career as Governor. Ten years ago no public man in Massachusetts was so much esteemed, in his party or out; nor did anybody then think it probable that 1869 would pass without his occupying the Presidential chair. But now, he will have something of a contest to reach the chair of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate. He fought his last campaign for the House against some personal carping and detraction regarding alleged personal delinquencies; and irrelevant as these charges were, the fact of opposition is still to be noted, as showing a break in the General's unqualified popularity of a decade ago. As Governor, even, although no man equal to him was expected to be immediately found, he was succeeded by JOHN A. ANDREW, a man whose talent, energy, enthusiasm, honesty and patriotism, all existing together in the highest degree, made *him* in turn the foremost man of the State, and Gen. BANKS found he had only culled popularity for another to harvest. Had Gov. ANDREW lived there would be no discussion now of "the Massachusetts Senatorship."

The other four competitors may claim the privilege of not being discussed till they become prominent enough to be particularized. But the chief aspirant remains to be mentioned. This is no less a personage than Mr. CHARLES SUMNER himself. We do not yet hear that he is tired of Senatorial labors and laurels. And we are surely not justified in taking it for granted that he will be shelved. Were he to enter the lists on equal terms with, say, Gen. BANKS, he might be perhaps beaten by his younger rival. But he has a certain advantage in possession—"nine points" there; for people in 1868 may be afraid of what they were in 1862, namely, that refusing to return him would be wrongly interpreted by "the enemy." And, after all, does he not tolerably well represent the political position of his constituents? Granted that he is not a fair exponent of his party through the country—what does that signify? His return depends on the appreciation of his party in Massachusetts, not on that of the country at large. From the time he defeated R. C. WINTHROP, after a long contest, in 1847, his Senatorial course has been mainly *en rapport* with that of the men who put him in the Senate. We are not sure, therefore, that his twenty-one years will not become twenty-eight. A short time will probably show.

Opening New Thoroughfares.

There are two projects, at least, on foot, looking to the relief of Broadway, which is the only avenue running from one end of the City to the other. The want of additional thoroughfares from north to south of our long and narrow metropolis has been felt for years, and grows more urgent as our commerce increases and our industries enhance.

One of these plans, as yet undecided, however, is to extend Fifth-avenue by widening Laurens-street twenty-five feet on its westerly side, and running the thoroughfare obliquely through Washington parade-ground, thus making an avenue as fine as any Parisian boulevard, from the Central Park to Barclay-street—West Broadway and College-place being amply wide enough to receive the traffic of the proposed improvement, and being a continuation of the line of extension. Without fully indorsing this scheme at its present stage, we are disposed to look upon it with favor on the general principle that wide thoroughfares, both longitudinal and transverse, are essential to the material growth and moral prosperity of the City.

Another street-widening project is that which will open Church-street from Fulton-street to Morris, cutting through the latter to Greenwich-street. This measure has been fully agreed upon. It originated, we believe, with Mayor GUNTHER, and, having passed the Common Council, met such a steady opposition on the part of the property-holders in interest, that the ordinance was rescinded in June last. Mayor HOFFMAN, however, seemed to be fully alive to the importance of the matter in which his predecessor had taken the initial steps, that he vetoed the rescinding resolution of the Common Council, and the ordinance remained in force. Recently, the assessment for this improvement has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and it is now incumbent upon the proper authorities to designate the day for the actual beginning of the work.

For prompt action in the matter we put in a plea. Having settled upon the opening of the street beyond any doubt, it is the plain duty of the Common Council to see that property-owners and the occupants of stores whose arrangements are to be disturbed shall be inconvenienced and made losers to as little an extent as possible. At present they are anxious and uncertain on account of the expiration of leases which occurs at this season. The tenant will not expose his interests to the hazard of being summarily ejected, and the landlord cannot let his premises without some positive knowledge of his rights. This suspense and embarrassment can only be relieved by the appointment of a definite day; otherwise it will exist for fifteen months, as the law fixes such time as the limit that must not be exceeded from the day of confirmation of the assessment by the Court to that of beginning the opening of the street. The parties concerned don't care how early or late the day shall be fixed, but it is due to them that it shall be designated at once.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is said that in New-Orleans pay-warrants of some members of the Louisiana Convention, signed with a cross-mark, have been discounted on the street. If that be so, we need not be surprised that at least the writing qualification for suffrage has met strenuous opposition in that body. A delegate to the Constitutional Convention itself would hardly like to see, at subsequent elections, some unknown and unhonored freedman voting, while he himself was debarred on the ground of ignorance. But it is a pity that gentlemen unable to read or write should be elected to make fundamental laws for the State of Louisiana. At all events, such delegates need hardly be astonished if some of their legislative feats should fail to secure the applause of those who *can* read and write.

It is too bad that Minister ROUHER should be compelled so "unwillingly," as he says, to oppose liberal tendencies in urging the passage of the proposed law "regulating" the French press. "The Empire and the people alike," he declares, "demand some restraint upon the press." Could there be a hearing of the voices of those eleven Paris journals which are under prosecution for violating the decree concerning the reports of debates in the Chambers, we should probably learn that the people think them to be "regulated" quite enough already. Every one of them gave the prescribed official reports, but, in discussing the speeches, necessarily alluded to some of the suppressed portions. For this they are prosecuted; while the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, which really violated the decree by publishing its own instead of the official report, is not to be prosecuted—its report redounding to the glory of the Government speakers! It makes little difference what laws are passed in France; the central power can always wrest them to its own purposes.

Both the State Legislature and the Constitutional Convention are in a fair way to be depleted of their natural complement of members by the superior attractions of the Republican Convention at Syracuse. They seem to prefer the study of politics to that of polity. Why can't they attend to their appointed duties, and leave the political delegates to mind their own affairs? The Senate, on Monday, actually adjourned before noon, because no business was in a sufficient state of forwardness to be dealt with. The principle of division of labor is falling into disgrace with us. Everybody wants to do a little of everything.

Street railroads are commanding attention and enlisting favor in Paris, but they are not permitted to spoil the streets through which they run, for all other uses, as they are in our more favored metropolis. The companies are compelled to lay down a *flat* rail, with a projection in the middle which keeps the grooved wheel of the car in place. Carriages are thus not incommoded in the least by the railroad. Here a railroad track makes it almost impossible to drive a carriage through the street in which it is laid. The rail is a deep groove into which the carriage-wheel drops, and from which it is extricated only at the risk of breaking the wheel or the axle. Railroad companies are not allowed in Paris to monopolize the public streets, or to crowd passengers into their cars like sheep, or to do a good many other things which they do constantly in this free and independent country.

Recent testimony shows very clearly that, after all, the Arctic circle spans one of the finest parts of the globe. Gen. ROUSSEAU says Alaska is all that Mr. SUMNER'S fancy ever painted it, and that as to Vancouver's Island, which is, to be sure, somewhat to the South, "the temperature is the most agreeable and most delightful I have ever known"—being "never too cold at any time for comfort, and never hot," though "*never*" seems rather a strong word, considering how short a time the General has been there. A voyager says he has discovered a polar continent, which he calls Wrangel's Land, and that there is coal on it. Whereupon another voyager says that he has found in the icy regions of Cape Lisburne, "birds resembling the American partridge very abundant," and that he collected a "beautiful bouquet of a great variety of flowers in full bloom there." With birds and flowers for Summer, and coal for Winter, the polar regions ought to become quite desirable—especially when rents are so high as they are at present in New-York.

A furious onslaught is made on Commodore VANDERBILT'S new management of the Central Railroad. As military reporters and political writers for the *Tribune* say, a deadly fire is poured in upon it all along the line. Every large city and every little village—every hotel keeper and every hackman—the owners of lots and those who hope to own them, and finally that very formidable and imperative host of people who think they have a claim to "passes" over the road, have volunteered for the service and are "rallying once again, boys," in the most gallant and determined style. The Albany *Evening Journal*, in a very solemn exhortation to the Commodore on the management of railroads, informs him that he has made the mistake of having "gone ahead without inquiring what *the people* ask or expect"—and that he must take some steps backward in this respect. It is barely possible the Commodore may know something about railroads himself—or may think he does, which is about the same thing, so far as the objections to his action go.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, conceding that Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in England, is a "very respectable and courtly gentleman," alleges that he was "born half a century too late," and has "no sympathy with the active, restless, go-ahead spirit which *controls the politics* of the present day." We may thank our stars that this is to some extent true. Such a Minister as the *Journal* seems to desire,—say Senator CHANDLER, or Hon. W. E. ROBINSON,—would keep us pretty busy for a good many years, and add a very handsome *per cent.* to our rates of taxation,—to say nothing of sundry other little inconveniences he might cause us. Mr. ADAMS is one of the ablest representatives we have ever had abroad: his dispatches are full of learning, clear and strong in their positions and creditable to the diplomacy of the country, as they have proved in the highest degree serviceable to its interests. We hope the *Journal* is not falling into the wake of the political slangwhangers who regard vulgarity, ignorance and insolence as essential to a proper representation of our country at foreign Courts.

We commended, not long since, the proposed economy of the California Legislature in ceasing to publish Spanish translations of all their enactments. There is a similar small but effective leak in our own State that might well be stopped. The annual expenses of the State for printing are about $200,000. Of this large sum an inordinate proportion is attributable to the printing of private bills for introduction into the Legislature. There is altogether too much private legislation done, any way; but we think it is cutting it rather fat for the beneficiaries thereof to get the whole thing done at public expense. Private petitions or bills should be already printed when presented to the Legislature. There is, singularly enough, no published authority by which the respective proportions of public and private bills presented may be ascertained, but there is no doubt of the large excess of the latter class. Let them at least bear their own expenses.

The advocates of Women's Rights are putting another plank in their platform. They assert the inalienable right of women to choose their own husbands, which involves a denial of the corresponding right of men to choose their own wives, as they are supposed to have been in the habit of doing hitherto. Mrs. SMITH, writing in the *Journal of Health*, says she "stands to this point and nails her colors to the mast in defence of it." Notwithstanding Senator WADE'S sweeping promise to "take a leap ahead" whenever the progress party calls for it, his cooperation in this movement is not expected. He declines to aid it, at all events until after leap year, not on grounds of principle, but of pure expediency. He fears too many women will choose *him*, and prefers for the present to stand aloof, even if he stands alone.

A woman in Illinois finding her husband trying to hang himself, cut him down, and after he had fully recovered gave him a good thrashing. He probably hoped to escape something of the sort by suicide; and but for the pleasure of disappointing him, his wife would scarcely have taken the trouble to cut him down. Except as providing for her own amusement her labor was pretty well thrown away.

The success at Clerkenwell Jail seems to have encouraged a new attempt at Fenian mining, and this time they have blown up "one of the Gates of Cork." The latter attempt is as stupidly ludicrous as the former was horribly tragic. It seems not to have been a part of any scheme of any kind; no riot is reported, nor even a blow struck. And, in any event, what *could* have been the object of blowing up the Gates of Cork? Was it to let Fenians out or let Fenians in? Or was it rather a diversion in favor of TRAIN? This gentleman himself is perhaps competent to give an explanation, if, indeed, his own effervescent oratory did not cause that Cork to burst. Let us hear from him through the appreciative and congenial *World* on the subject.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

VERDI'S ever-popular opera of "Il Trovatore" will be repeated here to-night, with an important addition to the cast, in the person of Signor BRIGNOLI, who resumes his favorite *rôle* of *Manrico*. Mme. LA GRANGE is the *Leonora*, and Miss PHILLIPS the *Azucena*. All the principal artists of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S troupe will, therefore, appear to-night. An excellent performance may fairly be anticipated.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss ALIDE TOPP will give her first concert of piano-music at this establishment to-night. The lady plays BEETHOVEN'S "Sonata Appassionata," and seven other pieces from the best classical masters.

BROOKLYN CONCERT.

A citizens' concert will be given to-night at the New-England Church, South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. It is complimentary to Mrs. EMELINE REED, an *artiste* of local renown, and of whom general report speaks favorably. It is in excellent hands and will undoubtedly be a brilliant affair.

Theatrical.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

It was a willful and jealous wind that gave Mlle. REILLEZ a cold on the night of her benefit, and so prevented that active little throat from warbling the dozen ditties that belong to the part of *Colombe* in "La Demoiselle de Nanterre." The piece, to be sure, does not amount to a great deal; nor do honors, riches, life itself. But the good St. Dunstan, after abandoning the world and tweaking the Arch Fiend himself, succumbed at length to the charms of the sex. It is Mlle. REILLEZ that makes the piece, and it was a scurvy wind that caused her to be hoarse. Her voice at any time is not strong. Sometimes, indeed, if you did not pay attention you might suppose that she was not singing at all. You do pay attention and discover that her voice consists mainly of pouts, winks and gyrations of the body. She is pretty, and has a little chin, which she perks up in the air in a way that would dismay the boldest grenadier. It means "I don't like you. I hate you. So you had better do as I tell you." And it is enormously persuasive to be spoken to in such a way. Mlle. HORTENSE SCHNEIDER played the same part when the piece was brought out some half dozen years ago at the Palais-Royal in Paris. SCHNEIDER was the original "Grande Duchesse," and sings about as steadily as a cuckoo in a Swiss clock. But she acts with bewitching archness, and is a "live" and cheerful presence on the stage. So also with REILLEZ, who made more of her chirrups than Stentor could with her voice, or Boreas with his winds. She is the best *vaudeville* actress we have had in this city. The piece descends almost to buffoonery, and never stops for a moment at a point of vulgarity. For mere squeamishness there is nothing in the world like a French *vaudeville*. People who are constantly shocked at the merest trifles have been known to swallow an entire vaudeville, hot, strong and sweet, without winking. The bolder ones declare that they even like it. And in point of fact it is pleasant. The story of the present one, which meanders through three acts, is very simple. *Colombe*, a lively, rustic beauty, is to be "Queen o' the May" at an approaching festival. She desires to have, according to immemorial custom, an orator—a bifurcated being with the awful power of speaking for two stricken hours. She knows a wretch with this fatal facility, and, in company with a bluff Picard guardian, visits the city in order that she may procure his brother's influence to induce him to exercise his lungs. The brother is addicted to gaiety and other mild forms of sin, while his friends are worse than himself. One of the latter whisks *Colombe* off to a little supper, where the dear child, in the company of several *danseuses*, consumes much champagne and sings a song which it is probable she did not learn in her infancy. From this point it is natural that she should desire to become a *danseuse*, and that after passing through all kinds of peril she should be recovered by her friends, in time, it is to be hoped, for the festival. A succession of giddy scenes, and any quantity of nonsense in the way of dialogue, are the elements of which "La Demoiselle de Nanterre" is composed.

It was well played. M. HAMILTON (laboring under the effects of *une poudre anglaise*) was comically, earnest and droll. The *Champlumé* of M. JUIGNET was not particularly easy, but the gentleman played with spirit. ROCHE, as *Mulot*, the Picard, was rich and unctuous, and spoke not only with the accent of Picardy, but with the voice of the tempest. Mme. HAMILTON and Mlle. DEBORAH were both excellent. The piece passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience, and Mlle. REILLEZ was heartily applauded. She was inimitable.

The drama, which was second on the bill, was of course played first—in accordance with the French fashion. "Valérie, ou la Jeune Aveugle" is a very romantic affair. It tells the story of a young girl who is blind; and the story has already been told in the form of a romance; the play being taken from the latter. *Valérie*, the heroine, recounts it in one of those lengthy narratives which the French stage supports so strenuously. She was at a public *fête* with a certain Countess, from whom she becomes accidentally separated. A crowd of young men surround her and utter insolent words. She trembles with fear. A young man rushes to her side and offers words of comfort in a voice that falls soft on the ear. He endeavors to lead her through the scoffing throng; and hard words and a defiance are heard. There is a pause which is interrupted by the clashing of swords. *Valérie* is frozen with fright, but at this moment a secret instinct warns her that her defender is in danger. She flings herself between the combatants and receives the blow which was intended for the breast of *Ernest*. Many weeks afterward when she returns to consciousness in the Chateau of the *Countess* she finds her champion installed as a teacher of French and Italian. With what enthusiasm did they speak of the fine arts, and the love of science! The fire of his discourse, his brilliant imagination opened a new world to *Valérie*. For three years he was her guide, philosopher and friend; presenting her each morning in this triple capacity with the somewhat inconsequential token of a bouquet. In the evening she returned the bouquet to him, having, no doubt, perused it carefully. One day he leaves. Honor compels him to do so. The Countess has fallen in love with him. So that to those with, as well as to those without eyes the advantages of this superior creature have made themselves manifest.

And yet when he makes his *entrée* he is a very ordinary looking person. No one would suppose that he had devoted three years of his life to Flirtation, the Fine Arts and Philosophy. He, too, tells his story, but it is too long to repeat. Suffice it that he has studied surgery under every possible disadvantage, but with the happiest of results. He has also come into his paternal estate, and desires nothing now but to find *Valérie*—who is standing at the wings. A meeting so unexpected is naturally very touching. *Ernest* offers *Valérie* his hand and his heart. She is made happy by the proposal, and therefore declines it. She cannot, will not, inflict her calamity upon his household. Thereupon he tells her that he knows a person who has performed wonderful cures, and if she is willing to undergo an ocular demonstration, he shall be forthcoming. She consents; but the operation does not take place until the last act, which affords time for a little mistaken jealousy and the elaboration of an underplot. Finally it is performed; *Valérie* recovers her sight, and learns that it is *Ernest* who has effected the cure. It is a very pretty and touching scene where she sees for the first time the faces of those who have been true and kind to her in the dark days of the past. Indeed, the entire play is pretty, although somewhat wordy and entirely destitute of action. The principal parts were played by Mlle. DEBORAH, (*Valérie*,) and Mme. LARMET, (the *Countess*.) The lady's fine eyes were seen to advantage in the *rôle* of the blind girl, and Mme. LARMET was a most dangerous and attractive widow. M. LA ROCHE as *Ernest* was decidedly stiff and cold—the result, perhaps, of too much philosophy, which is known to make men stoical. M. ROCHE was again good as *Ambroise*. M. CARON as *Henri* lacked animation, and a few other things which we forget. We cannot remember anything that he possessed worthy of record. Both pieces were received with favor, and will perhaps be repeated. These French amusements are worthy of the support of the public. They are conducted with spirit, and bid fair to become a permanent element of our Winter season of amusement.

To-night, "La Joie Fait Peur," and "Les Bourreau des Cranes."

Readings.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give one reading of poetical and humorous prose selections from English and American writers, on Friday evening, at Lyric Hall. This separate entertainment has been undertaken at the suggestion of many friends who have been delighted with Mrs. VANDENHOFF in the limited part she took in her husband's Readings, and there cannot be a doubt as to the pleasant results of Friday evening's programme. The pieces are varied enough in character to suit all dispositions, and the ability of the Reader to give them the necessary spirit is certain.

Another Snow-storm—A Mass of Ice in the Harbor—Navigation Impeded.

Snow commenced falling in the City at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. The wind during most of the afternoon and evening blew from the northeast. At about 10 P. M. hail took the place of snow, but in an hour's time snow again fell. At midnight about three inches of snow lay upon the ground. Late in the evening the street cars and stages were drawn by four horses each, so that they met with no great difficulty in making their usual trips.

For a time the ferry-boats were delayed a few minutes in crossing the river, in consequence of fields of ice that had been swept up by the tide; but the obstacle was drifted toward the bay again by the return current. In the lower harbor it was worse yesterday than any previous time this season. For this reason navigation was rendered extremely difficult and dangerous.

The Health Officer at Quarantine, for the past few days, has been able to board only a small number of arriving vessels, and the collecting of marine reports has been attended with considerable personal risk. No detentions of inward bound trains were reported, and it is believed that the storm up to the time of our going to press has not been of sufficient severity to impede travel by rail. As we close this paragraph the sky is overcast, but the snow has nearly ceased falling.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Grant-Johnson correspondence has, of course, been the theme of conversation here in all circles to-day. The opinions expressed vary according to the particular prejudices of those who express them. Nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that Gen. Grant's heavy guns of yesterday have almost completely silenced the small artillery of his traducers, and there is a high degree of good feeling among all the General's friends. Thaddeus Stevens, who may be supposed to know what bold utterances are, declares that "Grant is the boldest writer he knows of," and that, viewed from his (Stevens') political stand-point, he is emphatically "in the church."

On the other side the friends of the President ominously assert that the correspondence is not yet concluded, and that the President is writing or has already written a rejoinder to Gen. Grant's last letter, and that it will leave the military chieftain high and dry. This letter, it is asserted, will contain the statements over their own signatures, of the four members of the Cabinet alluded to, certifying to the correctness of the President's version of what Gen. Grant said at the Cabinet meeting on Jan. 14, and also of what the President says he said on previous occasions. This letter, it is understood, was sent to Gen. Grant to-day, and quite likely it will appear in certain journals to-morrow morning. The Democrats will probably seek to call for it by resolution, but the success of such a motion is doubtful. If it is sent in uncalled for, it will very likely be returned unread. That seems to be the temper of the House to-day.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. Julian's bill revoking the land grants to certain Southern railroads finally passed the House to-day by a close vote, after more than a week of tedious debate. The vote was so close that the final fate of the bill is extremely problematical. It takes the grants from the railroads, and opens them to certain classes of settlers under the homestead laws.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The reconstruction debate drags its tedious length along in the Senate, and the bill is not yet referred. About twenty-five campaign speeches have been made, and twenty-five more may be expected. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke for two hours to-day, and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, as well as Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, are yet to come. Some of the ablest men in the Senate, including Fessenden, Conkling and Edmunds, will probably not be heard from in such efforts until the bill is reported back to the House.

COUNSEL FOR GEN. MEADE.

The action of the Senate to-day authorizing the War Department to employ counsel to defend Gens. Grant, Meade and Ruger in threatened suits, was occasioned by the fact that Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has taken steps to bring action against them for alleged assumption of power in appropriating the public funds of that State for the benefit of the Reconstruction Convention. It should be understood that Gov. Jenkins eluded arrest by Gen. Meade by flight, as that officer had made preparations to arrest him for impeding reconstruction and embezzlement. This latter charge was based on the fact that Jenkins transferred the funds in the State Treasury to New-York without authority, and caused them to be deposited there to the credit of private parties.

PERSONALITIES IN THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Logan, Marshall, Schenck, Pile and others, laboring under the influence of Dickens' rendition of "Bob Sawyer's Party," delighted the House to-day with a scene which, in every respect, except the reconciliation, was its parliamentary, or, rather, unparliamentary counterpart. They did not threaten to pitch each other out of the window, but did bandy the "gentleman" back and forth in true medical student style. The great point cited was that Mr. Marshall had inflicted on the Government an expense of seventy dollars by printing in the *Globe* an amplification of remarks in reply to Mr. Logan some time since, and this was developed at a cost to the Government, through the same agency, of a sum not less than the original outlay complained of.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The Army Appropriation bill will be reported from the House Committee on Appropriations to-morrow. It will contain a proviso, drawn and proposed by Mr. Blaine, and agreed to by the Committee, which is as follows:

Provided, That the expenditure of the money herein appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following condition, viz.: Until the military force is reduced to twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, no new commission shall be issued in any regiment except to those who are entitled by law to appointment as Second Lieutenants by graduation at the United States Military Academy, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction in the number of officers will permit. But this proviso shall not be construed to deprive any officer in commission of whatever promotion my be open to him by the occurrence of vacancies among his superiors in rank. Such promotion, however, to be always made so as to facilitate and not obstruct the consolidation of regiments.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A bill to provide for an international system of copyright is being prepared by Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, which will be presented to the House under the auspices of the Library Committee, accompanied by a report on the subject, also prepared by him.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, it is now understood, will be presented to the President on Friday. Unavoidable circumstances prevented the presentation yesterday. The wiseacres of course attribute it to the President's alleged intention of giving Mr. Thornton a broadside at the first fire. It will be safe to believe that the President has no such intention.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed this morning to report the Senate bill removing disabilities on Gov. Patton, of Alabama. The Committee also discussed the Grant correspondence, but deferred action.

THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

A proposition to establish a second-class diplomatic mission from this Government near the Kingdom of Greece, is under consideration by several of the House committees, and meets with favor.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

Private telegrams from Alabama state that the election there is progressing quietly, and that the adoption of the Constitution is assured by an overwhelming majority.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication to-day saying that the trial of John H. Surratt was reported at Government expense. By the request of the District-Attorney and the counsel of the United States, one thousand copies were printed for the Department of State, as it was apprehended that the work would have to be frequently referred to, and as the case was of the highest judicial importance. Copies were distributed to high officers under the Government and to our consular and diplomatic agents. The case is again set for trial on the 24th of February. It is believed the prosecution would be embarrassed and hindered by a premature publication of the cost of the arrest and trial of Surratt, and for this reason the Secretary of State is of opinion that it would not be compatible with the public interest to make further answer to the resolution.

SUFFERINGS IN SWEDEN.

The President to-day sent to the House a communication from our Consul at Stockholm, dated Nov. 28, in which he reports to the Department of State that owing to the loss by the failure of the crops in Sweden, north of Stockholm, much suffering exists, and famine is threatened unless speedy relief is extended to them. The Government has made an appropriation for assistance, and through private subscriptions in the Scandinavian countries, in England and Russia, a meagre supply of food is likely to reach them in time. The mild Autumn greatly favors them in this respect. This country, so little favored by nature, has by industry, intelligence, and the modern appliances, been able to grow a surplus of cereals over the consumption. The present year, however, will necessitate large imports from Russia and elsewhere.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The following has just been officially promulgated:

An act to suspend the further reduction of the currency, &c.—That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or canceling United States notes shall be and is hereby suspended.

But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancelation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

(Signed,) SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Indorsed by the President, "Received Jan. 23, 1868."

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The foregoing Act, having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.

INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS.

Of the eleven agents employed by the Internal Revenue office, six are now in this city from different parts of the country for the purpose of giving information to the Ways and Means and Finance Committees with regard to the workings and operations of the Internal Revenue laws throughout the country. A number of special agents and revenue Inspectors are also in Washington for the same purpose. The Committee of Ways and Means have determined that the tax upon cigars can be best secured by the means of a revenue cigar stamp affixed to each cigar, this being their unanimous opinton. They ask from the House an expression of opinion as to the best means of accomplishing this object. Persons conversant with the matter will promote the interests of the revenue by bringing this matter at once to the attention of manufacturers of cigars, with a view of suggestions as to the best method of affixing a stamp to each cigar, and as to the form of the stamp, &c. Any communications may be addressed to the Special Commissioner of Revenue.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Mr. Gideon H. Hallister, of Connecticut, to be Minister-Resident and Consul-General at Hayti, to fill a vacancy.

William R. Kinney, of Kentucky, and George A. Maguire, of Missouri, to be Commissioners under the act of 1867, to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

Wm. F. Turner to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, his former commission having expired.

Chas. H. Belvin to be Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C., to fill a vacancy.

Alfred Kent to be Postmaster at Gonzales.

William H. Townsend, Pension Agent at Providence, Rhode Island, to fill a vacancy.

John Robertson, Postmaster at New Lisbon, Ohio.

William Wilson, Postmaster, at Fayette, Indiana.

VIRGINIA.

Personal Troubles in the Convention—What has been Done—General Aspect of Affairs.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

We have had two or three outbreaks of personal wrath lately that have somewhat relieved the monotony of our proceedings. The difficulty between the young and fiery Gibsons of Virginia, and Mr. Hone of New-York, is not to be wondered at, for the hatred between the two parties in the House could not be intensified, and a careless word dropped is at any moment liable to produce an explosion like a spark in a keg of gunpowder, and a deadly one, too, where so many are armed and "eager for the fray." The Conservatives also hold most of the members on the other side in great contempt, looking upon them as wanting in manliness, and detesting them as intruders, interlopers and adventurers.

The two Gibsons are young lawyers of good abilities, but rather impulsive for cool law-makers. They were both in the Southern army and have a very high reputation for personal courage. Mr. Hone is a quiet, easy-going man, a new-comer from New-York, rather good looking, with fine beard, average abilities as a lawyer, some knowledge of legislative assemblies, but not dangerous in appearance, nor in reputation. When assailed by the two Gibsons, who followed him out, he refused to take the initiative in the fight, but expressed his readiness to "defend himself." The scene in the hall during this difficulty was exciting. With the present feeling in this State, the Convention might at any moment "inaugurate the war of races," and close its sessions for "want of a quorum" by a pitched battle, commencing in the House and extending outside, quickly involving the city in a scene of strife and massacre. If so much "fire-water" should continue to be consumed, some such thing may come to pass.

SOUTHERN FEELING AND NORTHERN MEN.

None but a resident here who moves among the people can form any adequate conception of "Southern hatred for negro and Northern rule." The feeling before the war, when the Southern heart was first fired, was mild and lamblike in comparison to that which at present animates the hearts of ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern-born people; and old Northern-born residents are still more bitter. And the animosities of the people are intensified each day more and more by the action of Congress, still turning the thumbscrews, and the course of the Northern delegates in the Convention, who, both on the floor of the House and in private circles, attack the people in the most shameful manner as traitors and rebels, who have no rights, and are even unfit to live, much less to vote and hold property. They affiliate with the negroes in preference to white people, and insult the latter, protected by the bayonet, in the parlors of their boarding-houses and at the dining-table.

The other squabbles in the Convention, and which I have alluded to as causing surprise, were between Radicals—two of whom, Snead and Bowden,—have been bosom friends for years, came from the same neighborhood, were Clerk and Judge during the war, at Norfolk, of the same county,—and chose seats side by side in the Convention. Both are natives of the State. The lie was passed between them,—their chairs were raised to lay each other low,—words were repeated,—order was called,—the Sergeant-at-Arms invoked—the timid frightened,—the conservatives jubilant,—and the reporters gleeful. But it came to nothing. There was talk of pistols and coffee, but it was coffee without the pistols. A Pickwickian display.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Almost two months have been expended,—and the $100,000 is well nigh exhausted,—and all that has been adopted is the addition of four new Articles to the old Bill of Rights,—which acknowledge the eternal supremacy of the Federal Government, forbid secession, and prohibit slavery by involuntary servitude; the preamble will be the last thing adopted, probably, and the Bill of Rights as fixed upon will be inserted as an Article of the Constitution, thus making it have the force of law. Heretofore it was merely considered a guide for legislation, or rather an expression of the views of the people in respect to their inherent rights.

THE TAXATION REPORT.

The report of this committee was discussed to-day, and adopted up to the last two or three sections, in Committee of the Whole. The oyster tax, which is a vexed question with the people of the tide-water districts, is still hanging fire, and was warmly discussed. This was the old scheme of Henry A. Wise, who owned all the land in the neighborhood of the oyster fundum, and who thought that branch of industry ought to be taxed to defray the expenses of the State, because most of those engaged in it, and quite all of the consumers, were Northern men. The poll tax has been generally fixed at $1 50 *per capita*. In the discussions the large majority of the Radicals were in favor of taxing property for everything and the person for nothing—not even for educational purposes, as recommended to them by Gen. Butler. From all the indications, I have no hesitation in saying that these ideas will prevail, and the General Assembly will be required to collect all the revenues for the support of the Government, of the schools, and for the payment of the debt, off the property of the State alone. This, of course, vexes the Conservatives, and increases their hatred for Congress and the Radicals—a hatred that is becoming so deeply rooted that it will never be eradicated. The counties, too, are to be divided into townships, after the Northern plan, "and Northern ideas in every department must and shall prevail," is the cry of the majority. KAPPA.

GEORGIA.

The Republican Candidates for the Governorship of Georgia—Proceedings of the Covention—Gov. Jenkins and Treasurer Jones.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

Among the many causes of excitement in political circles here and elsewhere, the nomination of a Republican candidate for the office of Governor of Georgia is perhaps at this moment the most interesting and attractive. There are a goodly number of distinguished gentlemen who would not object that the office should seek them, and who, in the opinion of a detracting public, would not require much persuasion to seek the office. There are two candidates in the front rank who have each hosts of eager supporters, and there is one candidate who is not quite so prominent as the other two, but still respectfully sustained by faithful admirers. The two are Mr. Henry P. Farrow, of this city, and Mr. R. D. Bullock, of Augusta; and the one is Mr. Amos T. Akerman, of Elbert, the great champion of anti-relief.

Mr. Farrow was born and brought up in South Carolina, not far from Greenville. His brother represented the Greenville District in the Confederate Congress, and Mr. Farrow served in some military bureau of the of the Confederate army, (I believe it was the Nitre and Mining Bureau,) was stationed here, and has made this city his residence since the surrender. He is a gentleman of remarkably fine personal appearance, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, though he did fight a duel a few months ago with the assistant editor of a Rome (Ga.) paper; is a lawyer by profession, and since the military occupation of the State has identified himself fully with the extreme wing of the Radical Party.

Mr. Bullock is a Northern man by birth, came to Georgia just before or shortly after the war began as Superintendent of the Southern Express Company at Augusta, was supposed to be an active friend of the "lost cause" before it was lost, and since the surrender, like his rival Mr. Farrow, has taken an active part in reconstruction, *more* Thaddeus Stevens. Like Farrow, though in a widely different style, he is of very fine personal appearance, and in addition to his other recommendations he is a member of the City Council of Augusta, and represents that city in part in the Convention.

Mr. Akerman is of Northern birth. I think New-Hampshire is the State of his nativity. He came to Georgia as tutor to the children of the late Senator Dawson, or Senator Berrien, I forget which, was subsequently admitted to the bar, and settled at the small town of Elberton, in Elberton County, Northern Georgia, where he has established a good reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. He now represents his district in the Convention. During the war he was on the Southern side, and served for a few months in a cavalry regiment raised for service in the State by Ex-Gen. Robert Toombs, but since the close of hostilities he has been a zealous advocate of Congressional reconstruction. Unlike his competitors, he is not remarkable for personal beauty, but what he lacks in *physique* he makes up in intellect, it being generally conceded that he is "the smartest man of the three," and this without any disparagement of the mental capacity of Messrs. Farrow and Bullock, who have considerable capacity, and the latter, it is universally conceded, has a large business experience and administrative ability, in proof of which he was recently elected President of the Augusta and Macon Railroad.

Apparently Mr. Farrow has what is called the "inside track." The meeting called by the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Fulton County (this county) to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, selected him as "preëminently the man for the times," and expressed "the earnest hope that the State Convention on the 19th of February will nominate him as the candidate for Governor." It appears from a publication in a newspaper of this city which claims to be the organ of the Radical Party, that Mr. Richardson, of Augusta, made an effort to obtain a "show of hands" at that meeting in favor of Mr. Bullock; that he tried to induce the colored men present to sustain him, but when the show came he showed both his own hands, and they were the only hands for Bullock, a fact made the more apparent by Richardson having taken his seat among the colored people, and no black digits being visible when the Teller counted the hands. An excited friend of Farrow, indignant at this interference, has published a very angry letter, on the subject, and has denounced Richardson with a violence of invective and bitterness of feeling which shows that the contest is to be *à l'outrance*. The Republicans of Polk County, in Northern Georgia, have also nominated Farrow.

The Augusta party are unanimously for Bullock. Messrs. Blodgett, Bryant and others are unceasing and untiring in their efforts to procure his nomination, and though no county meeting has, I believe, yet put him in nomination, it is said by those who are the shrewdest readers of the signs of the times, that in the State Convention Bullock will distance Farrow and all other rivals. "Many Delegates" have published a card "supporting the name of Amos T. Akerman as a suitable candidate for Governor," but the many delegates are said to be the few who are opposed to "relief" and who applaud Mr. Akerman's able and determined opposition to that measure. With the exception of Mr. Akerman's supporters all the others are said to be out and out "Chase men." Mr. Farrow is certainly so, and it is supposed that Messrs. Bullock, Blodgett and Bryant have expressed a similar preference, though I am not as confident of this as I am of the inclination of the Farrowites. Mr. Akerman's friends are for Grant.

I have been told since I began to write this letter, that the day for the meeting of the Republican State Convention of Georgia has been postponed to a day uncertain; that Farrow and his friends were opposed to the postponement, as their chances are now at their meridian, and that the Bullock Party, by superior management and engineering, got time, which is all they wanted to insure success.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

By agreement, the Bill of Rights got precedence of Relief this morning, in order to dispose of the last article, and finish it. Mr. Stanford and Mr. Saffold spoke at great length and with earnestness, in favor of "the reserved rights of the States," but when the vote was taken the majority declared that paramount allegiance is due to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that any law to the contrary is void.

Bradley moved that the following be made the second section of the declaration of rights:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or of this State, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Almost without debate, the above was adopted, and it was not for some time that delegates began to see that the section might mean a great deal more than appeared at first sight. Bradley, and those who put him forward to propose the new provision, believed the effect would be to do away with all State qualifications and restrictions as to office, suffrage, &c., and that they had achieved a great success. By the existing law negroes are citizens. Georgia cannot alter or abridge that. So are women and babies citizens, but they cannot be elected Governor, Senator, Congressman or Judge, neither can a citizen of Maine or New-York vote in Georgia until he has acquired the right by length of residence, as demanded by the law of Georgia.

One or two speeches were made on relief, a very large number of reports, substitutes, and amendments were read and re-read, some declaring relief meant robbery, others insisting that relief and humanity are convertible terms, and after Mr. Dunning had made a speech, in the delivery of which he walked a considerable distance, and dealt a number of severe blows to Ex-Gov. Brown, the Convention adjourned, and the popular belief is that relief will be the order of the day until Tuesday next. Ex-Gov. Jenkins, by his attorneys, Messrs. Glenn & Son, of Atlanta, served a notice last evening on Gen. Meade, saying he would apply to the Supreme Court on the 7th of February, for an order enjoining the General from using or disposing of the moneys and effects of the State of Georgia. The General received the paper very courteously, but has not changed or modified his course in the least. Ex-Treasurer Jones is still in constructive arrest. He refuses to surrender the books and papers to Capt. Rockwell, on the ground that he cannot do so without exposing himself and his sureties to loss until he can settle his accounts or receive a written engagement from Gen. Meade to hold him harmless.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The *Appeal's* special dispatch from Little Rock says: "In the Convention to-day the Committee on the Penitentiary made a report, which among other things, charged the last Legislature with sending a delegation to Washington to revel in debauchery and drunkenness with the President, thus squandering a large amount collected by taxation of whites and negroes. Messrs. Phillips (white) and Mason (negro) of the Committee wanted time to make a minority report as they could not subscribe to it especially in reference to the treatment of prisoners. Mr. Gautt also wanted further time. He thought he could show that under the present contractor prisoners had been whipped to death. The report was accordingly made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Hinds (Radical) offered a resolution that the Convention is opposed to the amalgamation of races, and instructing the next Legislature to make laws prohibiting it.

After various amendments tending to bring the Radicals to a vote on making it a clause in the Constitution and not refer it to the Legislature, which were voted down, the resolution was adopted by a party vote, showing that it was not offered in good faith, but for political effect.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

In the Convention to-day the Bill of Rights was read for the first time. It is liberal in its provisions. The right of suffrage is asserted without qualification. The judiciary, with few exceptions, are to be elected by the people, for various terms, ranging from one to four years. The entire judicial system of the State is changed, the expense of legal machinery being greatly increased.

A new penal code is to be prepared, and revised decennially. The Constitution provides for a school systhm, making compulsory an attendance of twenty-four months for all children between the ages of six and sixteen. A reformatory school and agricultural college are to be established, and all schools and colleges are to be supported by public funds. There will be no exclusion of scholars by reason of race or color.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Constitutional Convention has been occupied during the last two days on the relief measure. It passed to-day, after considerable opposition, nearly as reported by the committee.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention to-day appointed a Committee to investigate the city charter and report what changes are necessary.

The vote yesterday on the question of mixed schools was almost unanimous.

Articles 143 to 145, under the title "Militia," were adopted to-day. Citizens disfranchised by reconstruction or the Constitution are not liable to military duty. Militia officers are to take the oath prescribed for United States Army offices and State offices.

Article 146, prescribing a method for amending the Constitution, calls for a majority of voters to ratify the amendment.

The Convention adjourned.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Convention passed the relief clause today by a vote of 82 to 45. It denies jurisdiction to the courts over all debts contracted prior to the surrender, but leaves it discretionary with a majority of the delegates to confer jurisdiction in allcases except as to the purchase of slaves.

Richardson, a member of the Convention, who was shot by Simmony, on the 3d inst., it is thought by his physician, will not recover. The ball passed through the right lung.

The Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Thirty-five hundred and seventy-two votes were polled yesterday and to-day, of which thirty-five hundred and thirty-six were colored and thirty-six white.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Eleven hundred votes were polled to-day. Only six white men voted, four of whom were candidates for office. The election is progressing quietly.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Reconstruction Convention met to-day, and adjourned to give way to the Republican Nominating Convention. There is a full attendance of the latter body. B. B. Eggleston, the President of the Reconstruction Convention, has been nominated for Governor. The Convention is still in session.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

In the Convention to-day, the fifth section of the ordinance on the Executive was adopted, with an amendment requiring the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature to call an extra session.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP JAVA.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool Jan. 25, and Queenstown Jan. 26, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later news than was at hand by the *City of London*.

An official statement in reference to the bill on the reorganization of the army had been distributed among the members of the French Senate. It concluded as follows: "The real cause for the presentation of the bill is not the fear of war, but the experience learnt in the campaigns in the Crimea and Italy. The war in Germany was rather the occasion than the cause for the introduction of this bill, for it must be said that without that striking warning, it is doubtful whether public opinion would have accepted a bill of the necessity and importance of which those only are aware who are responsible for the honor and security of the country."

Le Nord says that the publication had been announced of a pamphlet by Prince Napoleon, intended to prove the necessity for France of making war, not against Prussia or Italy, but against Russia. According to the information simultaneously transmitted to *Le Nord* by several Paris correspondents, this pamphlet will not appear, and its non-publication is said to be due to the personal intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

M. Magne, the French Minister of Finance, has received the members of the commission charged to urge on the government the claims of the holders of Mexican bonds. The result of the interview, it is said, was that the government is disposed to accede to the demands in so far as they are legitimate; but the question remains as to the limit to be fixed.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* confirms the previous intelligence of the dispatch of an Italian note to the Spanish Government relative to certain passages in the Queen's speech upon the opening of the Cortes, and states that this step has had a satisfactory result. A Florence dispatch says that there is a proposition to create two Viceroyalties, one at Naples, the other at Turin, for the two sons of the King. The Emperor of Austria had conveyed to King Victor Emmanuel his thanks for the proof of friendship and sympathy of his Majesty by being represented at the funeral of Maximilian. Nothing was yet decided relative to the new Italian ambassador at Vienna.

The official journal of Rome denies that any conflict took place at Viterbo between Pontifical Zouaves and French troops. It contradicts also the rumor that the gates of Rome were shut as a measure of precaution.

To the remark of *La France*, that foreign interference would take place if the negotiations between Prussia and Denmark should lead to no result, a semi-official reply was immediately given in Berlin to the effect that Prussia could allow to Austria alone a right of interfering in the solution of the North Schleswig question, and that it would reject any interference from other quarters.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an order decreeing that all public functionaries shall take the oath to the new constitution. The oath is henceforth to be taken by public functionaries on their appointment or promotion, as well as by those who have already taken the oaths on their first assumption of office. The clause of the oath hitherto in force, which declared that the person sworn did not belong to any secret society, is to be omitted; while, on the other hand, a clause is to be added by which the functionary assuming office swears that he does not, and will not, belong to any foreign political society. The Emperor had appointed the Archduke Albrecht Commander of the Austrian military forces, and imposed upon him the duty of inspecting the army, of organizing it in a manner fit to take the field, and of submitting the requisite proposals on the subject to the Ministry of War.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, replying to articles in some French papers, says that Russia is great and strong, and equally with France, is free from any desire of aggrandisement. She wishes no extension of her frontiers, but solely a secure peace for the development of internal prosperity. Her only ambition is the furtherance of industry, commerce, art and prudent progress throughout Europe. She has no international hatred, and does not claim a preponderance of power; but at the same time will not suffer the arrogation of it by any other state. The *Journal* in conclusion, says: "Whoever renders war inevitable assumes a fearful responsibility, and will earn the execration of history. A war at the present time would entail great misery and no glory." The St. Petersburgh journals publish intelligence from Taschkend, in Tartary, dated the beginning of December, and asserting that military measures are being taken by China which are interpreted by the Russian correspondents as being directed against Russia. The same advices allege that China has contracted a treaty with the Turkomans, and that fortifications are being constructed on the Russian frontier.

The Athens journals state that the insurrection in Candia has become more animated. On the 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th and 30th December, various engagements took place on different points, in which the insurgents had the upperhand. The *Union* continued to make successful runs between Syra and Candia. Russian vessels were bringing Candiote families to Athens. The Greek Government has definitively declared its accession to the Monetary Convention concluded between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British Opinion of American Intercession in Behalf of Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

From the London Times, Jan. 25.

The American House of Representatives must be allowed the merit of courage. There is nothing too high or too remote for its action, or, if not for its action, at least for its opinion. The majority of the Assembly seem prepared to give their judgment at any moment on any subject that may be brought before it. Whether it be the interpretation of a Treaty, a nice question of the relations between belligerents and neutrals during a time of war, the arraignment of the First Magistrate of the Union, or any other topic equally simple, a vote may generally be secured. In this respect the House of Representatives is not unlike the Chamber which was its model. It is not twelve months since Lord Stanley had to remind the popular branch of our own Legislature that it was the Commons of the United Kingdom, and not of the world; but the House of Representatives, unfortunately, has no responsible ministers among its members who may utter an occasional word of warning.

The courage—to call the quality by no other name—of the House of Representatives must be borne in mind in estimating the fact that it has recently requested the President to intercede with the Queen on behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. The House, may, of course, come to any resolution its members approve upon this or any other subject. It has done such things often before, and will probably do such things hereafter without disturbing the temper of the American People or exciting any attention in the States. The present resolution will, doubtless, be conveyed to the President, and he will act upon it or not, at his discretion. We have no means of ascertaining what may be the decision of Mr. Johnson on the subject; still less can we venture to anticipate the nature of the answer the advisers of the Crown might recommend for transmission in reply to his hypothetical intercession. But independently altogether of these doubtful elements, there is a view of the case of the Canadian prisoners which ought to be insisted upon all the more energetically, because it is apt to to be, as in fact it has often been, overlooked. The nature and the duration of the punishment of the Fenian prisoners in Canada are before all things a Canadian question. * * * It cannot be deemed unreasonable if our fellow-subjects in Canada chafe under the comparative indifference manifested at the losses of life and property suffered in the Provinces. The Home Government of England, therefore, is bound to consider the sentiments of the Canadian people *before taking a single step in further mitigation of the punishment of the raiders*. The raid was, as Mr. Gladstone very justly pointed out in one of his Lancashire addresses before Christmas, of a piece with every subsequent Fenian attempt. It was a reckless attack upon those who were admitted to be unoffending and innocent in order to strike through them at others accused of tyranny and oppression. If Mr. Johnson should be disposed to act upon the resolution of the House of Representatives, and should intercede with the Queen on behalf of McMahon, Lynch and the other Fenian prisoners in Canada, it will, we conceive, be the plain duty of the advisers of the Crown to ascertain the Canadian feeling toward these offenders. The same message which informs us of the action of the House of Representatives acquaints us also with the fact—on somewhat doubtful authority it is true—that the guards placed over the public buildings in Canada have been increased under an apprehension of Fenian attacks. *The moment when a renewal of the attempt of 1866 is contemplated* as possible is an inauspicious time for soliciting the remission of the punishment of the former offenders. It cannot be the desire of the Government of the Crown, whether in England or in Canada, to detain prisoners a moment longer than the object of their detention warrants; but it is impossible to talk of mercy when *new offences of the same character are planned by the associates of the former offenders.*

The action of the House of Representatives on behalf of the Canadian prisoners is premature, but it is deserving of attention. So much cannot be said of the mass meetings reported to have been held at Washington and elsewhere, principally under the auspices of Fenians or their avowed sympathizers "in favor of securing the rights of American citizens abroad." These mass meetings are part of the machinery of any political organization, and are necessary to keep the members of a party or brotherhood together. We are told that at the Washington meeting Mr. Adams was censured, and Congress was urged to legislate for the protection of American citizens. Unless Congress is prepared to advance the doctrine that an American citizen may visit another country and commit any crime against its laws without being amenable to its criminal procedure, *legislation is impossible*. We treat the American citizen with the justice we demand for ourselves. If he visits us in innocence, he is free as an Englishman is free; if, visiting us, he offends against the peace of the realm, he must answer for his offence, and on conviction he must undergo punishment of the character and rigor our law provides for the repression of offences like his. There is no pretence for saying that any American citizen has been subjected to unjust or cruel treatment at our hands. Statements to the contrary may indeed be sent to America and arouse an excusable excitement among men sympathizing with the objects of Fenianism, and little disposed to examine critically the accounts which reach them; but we may wait with the confidence of conscious justice the time when such statements will be universally discredited, knowing that *no responsible Government the States have seen or can see will be deluded by their malice.*

Phalon's "Flor de Mayo."

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO."

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO."

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, named after the beautiful flower "Flor de Mayo," (one of which is now in bloom at our store, No. 517 Broadway,) has created a greater sensation than any perfume hitherto introduced into this country. The perfuming of the atmosphere, and of the programmes at "Niblo's," the home of the "White Fawn," and at Pike's Opera House, with this delicate perfume, has taken the town by storm. It has been aptly described as "everlasting sweetness." The name "Flor de Mayo" has been adopted as our trade mark, applied to perfumery, and copyrighted; any infringement will be prosecuted. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. The trade can now be supplied by Demas, Barnes & Co., McKesson & Robbins, F. C. Wells & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., C. N. Crittenton, J. S. Aspinwall, Hind, Nauman & Co., Hall & Ruckle, A. B. Sands & Co., Henry Levy & Bro., F. Spiltoir, Gale & Robinson, and all wholesale druggists.—*Advt.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by
Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
—*Advertisement.* No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers, and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

It is our own fault if we long remain martyrs to neuralgia, nerve-ache, or, in fact, any nervous diseases, when we have a certain and permanent remedy in Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. This medicine acts upon the *nerve fluid*, and promotes it to a healthy state. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 62 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,

I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the

VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)

which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Second-hand Safes for Sale Cheap.—One large jewelry Safe, one large and one medium-sized book Safe; also two parlor Safes, at No. 63 Murray-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

HUNT—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Mr. Seth B. Hunt to Miss Lucy Bartlett, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, all of this City. No cards.

RANDALL—MEEKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. W. Wells, Eugene Randall, of Bayonne, N. J., to Annie M., daughter of Wm. D. Meeker, of Jersey City. No cards.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at No. 17 West 26th-st., of scarlet fever, Cyrus, youngest son of Cyrus and Marion W. Butler, born April 23, 1864.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, Francis Duncan, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 243 East 30th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EGLESTON.—In Paris, France, on Monday, Jan. 20, of congestion of the lungs, Thomas, aged 3 months and 5 days, only child of Fannie N. and David S. Egleston, of this City.

FINLY.—On Tuesday night, Feb. 4, at the residence of his employer, No. 78 9th-st., William Finly, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives, also the members of the American Protestant Benevolent Coachman's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 180 Prince-st.

FERREIRA.—At Rio Janeiro, on the 18th of October, 1867, Joze da Silva Maia Ferreira, formerly Vice-Consul from Portugal at this port, in the 41st year of his age.

HORTON.—At Upper New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, Benjamin U. Horton, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, in Upper New-Rochelle. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from 27th-st. His remains will be interred at White Plains.

HUBBARD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, Susan Logan, wife of N. T. Hubbard, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, University-place, corner 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, Robert William, infant son of John and Eliza Jane Haw, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 120 Worth-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

"Not lost but gone before."

KEY.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at his residence, Brooklyn, Edward Key, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Warren-st., fourth house west of 5th-av., on Thursday at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KINGSLAND.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, Mary, wife of Ambrose C. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 114 5th-av., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at Fairfield, Conn., Jacob Le Roy, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, Gideon Pott, Francis Brown and John H. Glover, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Fairfield, Conn. Train leaves by New-Haven Railroad at 11¼ A. M. The express train from New-Haven will stop at Fairfield at 5:20 P. M. to convey passengers to New-York after the funeral.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Catharine S., daughter of Rebecca R. and the late Frederick Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her uncle, Roe Lockwood, No. 2 West 32d-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

PORTER.—At his residence, No. 76 5th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, Horace Porter, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and relatives and those of his father-in-law, Stephen Hyatt, are invited to attend without further invitation.

SEELY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, Susie Gray Seely, aged 6 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Thomas G. and Susan J. Seely, at No. 221 West 28th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Aspinwall, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867, of yellow fever, Acting Ensign George E. Thomas, U. S. Navy, son of the late Capt. Gregory Thomas, of New-York, aged 22 years.

VREELAND.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, at his late residence, Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J., Hartman Vreeland, Sr., aged 84 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 8. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the house at 12 M. Funeral services at the Reformed Church of Bayonne at 12½ o'clock. A train of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M., returning at 2:43 P. M., stopping at both places.

WELLS.—In Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, Sarah, widow of the late Joseph N. K. Wells.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EMINENT DIVINE SAYS: "I HAVE been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, will send free a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times* Office. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"It more than makes good the promise of its commencement."—*Tribune.*

THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM.

DEVOTED TO THE PROGRESSIVE AND ÆSTHETIC SCIENCES.

Number Six enlarged to twenty pages is issued to-day and is for sale by all dealers. For the accommodation of persons residing out of town any number of specimen copies will be sent gratis on receipt of the postage.

Terms—Five Dollars a year.

THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM,
No. 63 William-st., New-York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—Cheapest Bookstore in the world. Our immense Catalogue, No. 13, just published, free. 10,000 magnificent English books at your price. 100,000 books, history, biography, &c., at your price. 100,000 stereoscopic pictures, at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND.
A TALE OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.
BY EDWARD MINTURN.

In producing this startling and thrilling composition, by an author who seems alike at home on land and sea, and to possess a knowledge of the realities of life enjoyed by but few romancists, the publishers of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

have again struck a wave of the popular tide of sentiment, which for months past has been steadily carrying them forward to fame and fortune.

NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND,

in originality of plot and characters, as well as in startling effects and points, is far ahead of any of this author's previous efforts. Exhibiting the power of weak innocence to struggle with, and to conquer villainy, in high and low life, showing the blackness of human depravity in contrast with angelic, yet mortal purity, it teaches throughout a lesson which the most fastidious can but pronounce good, pure and ennobling.

In the opening scene the villain of the life-drama exposes a part of his plot to a wretch weaker than himself; but for several chapters the mystery which is only unvailed at the close is merely hinted at, leaving the reader in a condition of tantalizing wonderment and uncertainty.

Alphonse Germaine rescues the brother of the heroine from suicide and want, having no nobler aim in so doing than to ruin and possess the heroine. To this end he aids in their migration from New-York to Chicago; furnishing funds and pretending disinterested friendship. To carry out his plans he employs mercenary wretches to aid in their execution, and finally has

PIERCE ELLSWORTH,

the artist, brother of Nellie, thrown into prison for passing counterfeit money, which his confederates have placed in his hands and room without his knowledge.

But this villain finds a powerful opponent in an eccentric but gifted young man, a kind of Jack of all trades, whose specialty is "playing on a harp of a thousand strings."

A broken-down lawyer, whose necessities have made him a tool in the hands of Germaine, is the principal actor in fixing the charge of felony on Pierce Ellsworth, and while doing so the lawyer discovers a mysterious connection which satisfies him that the Ellsworths are heirs to an immense property, and Germaine having also discovered the secret, designs to possess himself of the estate.

But it would be unjust to the reader to further anticipate the events of this thrilling story; to be properly appreciated, the story must be perused as it came from the author's hand. The chapters are full of rapidly-changing events, in which a brother of the eccentric Soundway, a

RAILROAD ENGINEER,

takes a foremost part. The close is dramatic in the extreme, and from a chaos of dark mystery and feverish uncertainty, the principal characters come out in joyous light and happiness.

Mr. Minturn has, in this work, gone beyond his previous efforts, and gives token of holding a lofty literary position hereafter.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
now rapidly advancing to a circulation of
300,000 COPIES,

will feel the demand for this story more palpably than it has yet felt the call for other works by the same easy, vigorous and versatile writer. The literary sensation of the day is

EDWARD MINTURN's last and best story,
NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND,
now ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Every news agent sells the New-York Weekly.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870
was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are offered for the present at PAR.

They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and have thirty years to run before maturity.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT R. R. R. OFFICE,
No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates as constituents in our RENOVATING RESOLVENT in Lung Affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the lungs, healing ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick sloughing matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the lungs and bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good sound and healthy material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood, through the medium of the press, that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the RESOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the lungs, liver, kidneys or bowels.

The Resolvent is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine; it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituents. Direct remedies, as lung balsams, cough syrups, pectorals, given to act directly on the lungs, as a regular remedy, are hurtful, as they augment the functions of the lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the liver, kidneys and skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is constipation of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharged deposits substances like the white of an egg or brick dust, or thread-like skeins, or it is high colored, smoky or of a greenish tint, or if there is pain in the small of the back, hips, stomach or bowels, chest, &c., from a dessert to a table-spoonful of Resolvent, half an hour after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome one tea spoonful at night, will afford immediate ease and will soon remove all unpleasant symptoms.

As aids to the Resolvent, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four of Radway's Pills (coated) to insure *perfect* digestion and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of Radway's Renovating Resolvent increase the strength and flesh of the patient. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that is daily passing off, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. Radway can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 MAIDEN-LANE. Price of Resolvent, $6 per half dozen, or $1 per bottle; R. R. Relief, 50 cents per bottle, or $6 per dozen; Pills, (coated,) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Sold by druggists.

To A. L. S——D, Boston, Mass.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 5th, THURSDAY, 6th, and SATURDAY, 8th, inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, O and D, 11:35 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; and G, 11 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

DR. NESBITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH SYRUP.—This cough syrup is guaranteed in every respect superior to all others. Don't fail to purchase a bottle. Sold by all respectable druggists. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

HOYT & BLANCHARD, Proprietors,
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

MASTER STEVEDORES' ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above Association will be held THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 40 South-st., corner of Old-slip.

WM. A. MOORE, President.
J. E. MAILLER, Secretary.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111⅝	111⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	108
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	10-40 Reg.	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108½	10-40 Coupon	104½	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	141⅜	141½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅞	110	July 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan.&July	107⅜	107⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 5, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 40 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 80 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 20th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Collections made and drafts retired.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

BROAD-TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of stockholders and bondholders, Jan. 20; and also to consider the expediency of reducing the capital of the Company and of issuing preferred stock. BAUMAN LOWE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

$50,000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:

$5,000	March 1, 1872.
5,000	March 1, 1873.
5,000	March 1, 1874.
5,000	March 1, 1875.
5,000	March 1, 1876.
5,000	March 1, 1877.
5,000	March 1, 1878.
5,000	March 1, 1879.
5,000	March 1, 1880.
5,000	March 1, 1881.
$50,000	

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.

Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.

JAMES LYNCH, H. D. VAN NOSTRAND, E. W. KINGSLAND, Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE............ $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 263, 432, 4 8, 568, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 230 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FRED'K A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

S. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 57 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about

500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
4,000 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
4,272 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
4,336 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

Ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale. C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150	barrels	K. B. C.	
150	barrels	K. B. C.	3,672 to 3,821.
100	barrels	K. B. C.	3,934 to 4,033.
225	barrels	K. B. C.	
250	barrels	K. B. C.	4,184 to 4,433.
200	barrels	K. B. C.	4,484 to 4,683.
100	barrels	K. B. C.	4,884 to 4,983.
250	barrels	K. B. C.	4,984 to 5,238.
100	barrels	K. B. C.	5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300	bbls.	K. B. C.
100	bbls.	P.
100	bbls.	A.
50	bbls.	B.
200	bbls.	G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Diel, B. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by E. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $13; bridles $1 25 to $3. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST. AND NEW-BOWERY. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lot of land, with the building thereon, situate on the southerly side of Chatham-st., running through to and fronting on New-Bowery, being 21.1 on Chatham, 38.9 on New-Bowery, with an average depth of 90 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WATER AND 115TH-STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WATER-ST.—No. 260, valuable lot, with buildings, near Peck-slip. 24 ft. 9 in. by 37 ft. 2 in.

WEST 115TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 400 ft. west of 9th-av. Each 25 ft. by 100 ft. 11 in.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., 131ST AND 132D STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 131st and 132d sts.

131ST AND 132D STS.—Nine lots on the north side of 131st-st., 110 feet west of 5th-av., running through to and fronting on 132d-st., together with the mansion house thereon.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M., the first-class distillery, four-story brick building and five years lease of premises, at the northerly side of West 50th-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av., the machinery and fixtures, viz.: Steam engine, boilers, fermenting mash, boiling tubs and vats, copper still and worm, piping and other distillery fixtures. Sale positive and punctual. Terms cash; deposits exacted from all purchasers.

C. A. ARTHUR, Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOTS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

83D-ST.—Two lots on north side of 83d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x102.2.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales rooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and drawing-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, fancy goods, plated ware, China, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also four excellent rosewood pianos.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 29, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28 lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY. (For account of Underwriters,)

Being the sound portion of this class of merchandise saved from the late fire on the premises of Messrs. A. BLUM & CO.

Particular attention of jobbers and others is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of three entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.

23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

This day, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.

411 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River.

FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

4,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

525 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo bark *Union*, from Messina.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

At 10 o'clock, at SPRINGMEYER'S warerooms, No. 722 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868:

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, imitation and whitewood coffins, caskets, round top coffins; also, bills of furniture remaining uncalled for will be sold on account of former purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:

CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 WALKER-ST., BETWEEN Church-st. and West Broadway, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lots with the buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-st., south side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, being together 60x106 feet, making one of the finest plots now offered for sale below Canal-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea, and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476;) bounded northerly, in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eighty-seven, (487;) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five, (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven (477) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.

JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD, A CONSIDERABLE DIStance from the City, in a small, select school, or with a gentleman of education, for a youth of 19, where he could receive good instruction, have pure air, outdoor exercise, social recreation and home comforts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,536 Post-office, New-York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a second floor, furnished with bath; the house is first-class in every particular; also, a basement, if required; best of reference required and given. No. 122 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TO LET, with board, one or a suite of rooms, in all respects desirable, in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address A. B. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with closets, hot and cold water, to a gentleman; breakfast, fire and gas, $12 per week; house brown stone; only two in family. 329 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board, at No. 105 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6 P. M.; references exchanged; also, a single room for gentleman.

A LADY OCCUPYING AN ELIGIBLE residence in Paterson, N. J., offers to accommodate two or three gentlemen who do business in New-York. Adress Box No. 5,415 New-York Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—A widow will rent her parlor floor, three rooms connecting; also, rooms above with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 36 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

TO LET—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WITH hall bedroom attached, second floor front, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate. No. 153 East 31st-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for housekeeping or gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 21 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on third floor front, without board.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. M. SCRIBA, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 28 Pine-st.

City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 38th-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s.	$15,000
West 42d-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s.	13,000
West 34th-st., 3-story, h. s., brick	18,000
West 32d-st., 3-story, h. s., French attic	25,000
W. 51st-st., 4-st'y, h. s., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	22,000
W. 47th-st., 3-st'y, h. s., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	25,000
East 41st-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s.	14,000
East 62d-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s.	11,000
East 78th-st., 3-story, h. s., brick	7,500

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—

high stoop, Horatio-st.	$8,500
3-story, brick house, high stoop, W. 27th-st.	16,000
3-story, brown stone, English basement, E. 39th-st.	16,000
4-story, brown stone, high stoop, W. 48th-st.	25,000
4-story, brown stone, English basement, W. 38th-st.	21,500
4-story, brown stone, high stoop, St. Mark's-place	27,000
4-story, brown stone, high stoop, W. 54th-st.	40,000

Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE THE ELEGANT English basement house, s. w. corner 5th-av. and 86th-st., 20.6 ft. wide, with extra lot adjoining. Price, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE 20 FEET THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, modern improvements, No. 263 16th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; very low, $9,500, if sold immediately; terms easy. THORNAL, No. 1,385 Broadway, 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 25x55x100, No. 17 East 28th-st., near Madison-square. Apply to J. L. UNDERHILL, of T. J. Briggs & Co., No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class four-story 25 feet house for sale with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a desirable brown-stone house; offered at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST-ST. BELOW CHAMbers, a large property, with bulkhead. Price asked, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 68 St. Marks'-place, 25 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and subcellar, in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension cottage, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

AT RYE, Westchester County, the Country Seat, with furniture, stock, &c., and Farm, of the late

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,

on the west side of the Boston Post Road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at MAMARONECK and RYE, with private approach, containing about one hundred acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front.

The house is over 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing-rooms, dining-room with conservatory, sitting-room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bathrooms, &c., with hot and cold water.

The greenhouse and graperies are 100 feet in length and fully stocked.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, with stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage-house nearly 100 feet long, hennery, new cattle sheds and stalls nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish pond, with island and Summer-house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, Executors, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, or to STARR & PELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., the residence of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick; beautifully located in the continuation of the Berkshire Hills; comprises about five acres of ground, with fine modern house and convenient outbuildings; fruit in variety and abundance; fine trouting and hunting grounds adjacent; offered very low. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, with dwelling, barn, &c., at the Highlands, about two miles from Port Monmouth, on the Bay; splendid marine view; good bathing, boating and fishing; price $7,000. Apply to PETER SCHENCK, No. 111 Murray-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

A FARM OF 72 ACRES, 57 MILES from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very high land, with long front on a wide running stream; large buildings, not in very good order.

A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN A GOOD LOcation, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 20x50 feet, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, a three-story brick house in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE PREMISES ON THE NORTH side of 4th-st., one door east of Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. L. Marcotte & Co.; the building is spacious, and especially suited to the exhibition of costly furniture and the purposes of a large business. Apply to WM. & S. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, JORALEMON-ST., between Garden and Hicks sts., two brick houses; rent $1,200. Apply to Mr. WELLS, No. 129 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED FLOORS ON BROADWAY, six rooms each; water, gas, kitchen utensils. Also two Cottages, seven rooms each, $30 per month, by H. WEST; Broadway, above 51st-st.

ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 10th and 14th sts., a short lease for sale of a large house and store. Address BROADWAY, Station D, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF STORE NO. 21 Platt-st. Will be put in good order and offices fitted up to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to M. TRIMBLE, No. 18 Platt-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st.

J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE FIRST AND fourth lofts, new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 West-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIFTY acres of land, on the Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF MARBLE-FRONT store on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas; low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 139 Water-st., corner of Pine. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FURNITURE.

CHEAP SCHOOL FURNITURE IN GOOD order for sale. Inquire at No. 83 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a nice American family as nurse for one or two grown children; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as excellent plain cook and would assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; is a first-rate baker—bread, pie and biscuit; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a respectable private family; can give the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; or as chambermaid and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 26th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; operates on two sewing-machines; would give her services a portion of each month for a comfortable bedroom, with fire and board when home; references. Address M. R. A., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; also can produce the best of City or country reference; has no objections in going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, third floor, rear room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; also, understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUcation and refinement wishes a position in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; understands housekeeping in all its branches; the highest testimonials given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much of an object as a good home; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 313 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., top floor, front room. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to go out in families by the day; can do dressmaking or boys' clothing; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at or address No. 312 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 175 Essex-st., near Houston-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, faithful girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 344 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do the coarse washing if required; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of grown children and sew; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 320 4th-av., one door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as housekeeper, amanuensis, reader, or companion; will furnish unexceptionable references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address MARY E. THOMAS, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 502 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH five years' City reference, a situation as infant's nurse; kind and attentive to children; will wash for children; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse to an infant or an invalid lady; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 18 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 164 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress, or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will be willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 47 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Scotch Protestant; one who can take the entire charge of a young infant or an invalid lady; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 109 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A gentleman's family; first-class; no other need apply; best City reference can be given. Address for two days No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and make herself useful, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 211 10th-av., near 24th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse and sewing; also a waitress; can give twelve years reference. Call for two days at No. 427 West 30th-st., (Old No. 265.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as an excellent plain cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 381 2d-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who understands all kinds of fine dessert and French cooking. Call at 248 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD education, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 524 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable female, and would assist with the washing; or as laundress. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A middle-aged man; best of City reference. Inquire at Pettier's, No. 242 4th-av., for three days.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes and dressmaking, would like to engage in some private families by the day, week or month; is a good operator; has a W. & W. machine, if required. Call at No. 78 Carmine-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest woman, as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objections to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 35 East 17th-st.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Girls constantly on hand to fill every capacity.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS partner in the stationery, job printing and blank book business, in a concern already established having their own manufacturing facilities; must have influence to obtain work. A practical knowledge of the business not essential. Capital required from $10,000 to $15,000. Address T. S. Y., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE clothing house, with a small stock of desirable goods on hand, and with a valuable trade, will sell the business, or make a liberal arrangement for a special capital of not less than $25,000. Address S., Box No. 1,760 New-York Post-office.

$3,500.—AN OFFICE BUSINESS, which, with good management, will pay five thousand dollars per annum, permanent and legitimate; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, AMITY, Box 144 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $1,500 to $4,500, in three branches of business. Address D. W. E., Photograph Gallery, No. 436 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO understands the raising and management of all stock necessary on a gentleman's place, a situation as general caretaker and farmer on a gentleman's place; best of reference given and required. Address O. M., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical married man without family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in all its departments; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thorough practical gardener, married, a situation by the 1st of March; reference will satisfy all inquiries. Address GARDENER, care of John McNabb, Stamford Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER OF long experience in the raising and management of the different kinds of stock and crops; wife a first-class dairywoman; no incumbrance. Address SANDY, New-dorp, Richmond County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a Scotch married young Protestant man, who has no incumbrances. Is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the highest references. Address W. R., No. 164 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; City or country; not particular; the best of recommendations; will be found generally useful. Address J. M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, who is willing and obliging in every respect; first-class City reference. Call or address Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for A. H.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman or gardener; can come well recommended. Address A. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPErience as a bank officer desires a situation with a railroad or other company, or to investigate credits; or would take charge of the financial department of a manufacturing business; satisfactory references given. Address B. C., Box No. 3,231 Post-office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c. WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, $3, $3 50 and $4.

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 336 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.

LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, JR., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN WHITE,
LOUIS T. SNOW.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW, for the transaction of the coal business at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

JOHN WHITE,
LINDLEY H. FOWLER,
LOUIS T. SNOW.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

"No. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CRANE & CO. A. G. CRANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.

A. G. CRANE & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, car picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.

D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DIOSSY & COCKCROFT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. S. Diossy is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

GEO. S. DIOSSY,
JAMES COCKCROFT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

THE FIRM OF LEIGH & HAGAMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

Business settled at the old stand, No. 258½ Washington-st., New-York. LEIGH & HAGAMAN.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CONNOR & BUNCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EZRA S. CONNOR,
JAS. R. BUNCE.

FEB. 4, 1868.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR. LEONARD & RHOADES.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.

PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A BOOT AND shoe store; one who is obliging and pleasant and has had experience in a first-class retail house. Address, stating age and experience, with references, J. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL INDIA-RUBBER workman; one who understands the working of India-rubber, and especially as applicable to air works, to such a good situation is offered. Apply to A. G. LORD, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress, Protestant; must have best City references. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at 5 East 38th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

VALENTINES.

WHO IS THE GREATEST VALENTINE MAN? STRONG, NO. 599 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

DRUGS, &C.—10 BARRELS GUM ELEMI, 10 packages balsam copaivi, solidifying, 300 pounds balsam Peru, 8 cases balsam tolu, 20 barrels Barbadoes tar, 8 barrels Canada balsam fir, 10 cases oils lavender, rosemary, &c., 300 ounces pure kisinlick oil rose, virgin gum scammony, Turkey rhubarb root, Russia sheet isinglass, &c., just received and for sale by JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP JAVA.

Consignees are informed that cargo shipped at Havre per *Stromboli* for transfer to *Java* did not arrive in Liverpool in time for *Java*, but would be shipped per *Palmyra*, sailing 1st February.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TARIFA..........Feb. 12
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax). MONDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	105	To London..........	35
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

ERIN, FORBES..........TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 7 A. M.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 15

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—FOR SALE—two first-class berths by the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, to sail on the 11th inst. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds,
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

PERSONAL.

ANY RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING Christoph Surgen Baar, who resided at Bellhot, near Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, will be received by his brother with the most grateful thanks and be liberally rewarded. Address H. BAAR, Box No. 4,036 New-York Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS B. LENT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of NewYork, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW L. MULL, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHAR, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Larchar, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID FELT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 28th day of January A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of David Felt: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Felt, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,
ja30-1aw3wTh* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER W. GALLAUDET, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD B. ZIPPERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 29th day of January, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK K. LUTHY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt

Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.

f6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVE E. LAING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alve E. Laing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ALBERT DAY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York. f6-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James B. Archer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja23-1aw3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Stevens, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Ulrich, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen B. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 24th day of January A. D. 1868.

WALTER DU BACK, Assignee,
ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 9 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHMOND HIBBARD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richmond Hibbard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.

JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BORMELL, of New-York City in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL L. SINCLAIR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO P. VAN BUREN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo P. Van Buren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates Register in Bankruptcy, in the Village of Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated Kingston, on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Bowrosan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1868.

f6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. ALDRICH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Aldrich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of ISAAC LEWINE, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Isaac Lewine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS WESTERVELT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Westervelt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who was, to wit, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, will be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 338 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

j2-1aw6wTh C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—Dentists can now be supplied with this excellent material, and guaranteed the free use of it for seventeen years; office rights, $50 each. Apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company.

NEWBROUGH & VAGAN, Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Last night but one of the distinguished
LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.
First joint appearance of
Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE.
Mme DE LA GRANGE, Miss PHILLIPPS,
BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLLETTI.
Musical Director..........Sig. Nicolao.
FRIDAY EVENING—Last night of the season—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—Last Opera Matinee at 1 P. M.
Mme DE LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI in LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Admission to Matinee to all parts, $1. To avoid the immense rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, 701, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.

Seats for the remaining operatic representations can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, Brooklyn Academy, MARTHA.

Second appearance of Signor BRIGNOLI in Brooklyn

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR
and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
LA LOGE D'OPERA
and LES AMOUR DE CLEOPATRE.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1868, at 8.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
MISS GERTRUDE FRANKAU,
assisted by the following well-known artists:

Mme. E. DE LUSSAN..........	Soprano
Mr. J. R. THOMAS..........	Baritone
Mr. J. A. DAWSON..........	Pianist
Mr. A. DESSANE..........	Violoncellist
Mr. S. LASAR..........	Organist and Accompanist

Tickets $1. No reserved seats.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL,

IN AID OF THE
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting
GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET TWO DOLLARS.

Can be obtained from either of the members of the committee or from the officers:

EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 29 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.

PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES can be obtained at MITCHEL & SIEXAS, No. 911 BROADWAY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH'S READINGS—FIRST SERIES—Steinway Hall, on the EVENINGS of Feb. 10, 12 and 13, and matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 15. Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., EVENING of Feb. 11, and Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Feb. 14. Programme changed on each occasion. Popular Prices. Reserved seats $1. Box plan open at Steinway Hall Feb. 3, and daily thereafter from 10 to 4 o'clock.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Can-can Galop, 35c.; Sabre March, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c.; Prince Paul's Polka Redowa, 40c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Fantasie, Wels, 75c.; and all the VOCAL GEMS. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE,

A LECTURE BY REV. E. P. ROE.
SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
Rev. Dr. Rogers',
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Owing to the indisposition of Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, the seventh and last lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868, at Cooper Institute, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq.

REV. THOS. A. JAGGAR WILL DELIVER a lecture on behalf of the new Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock, at Trenor's Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Tickets, 50 cents, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, or at the door Thursday evening. Subject—*The Magic of Reality.*

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

SAMUEL P. AVERY,

(Late Agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition,) having returned from Europe, informs his Friends and the Art Public that he has resumed his business as an Art Agent. He has taken the commodious Gallery at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where he will exhibit, and offer at private sale, the various works of art selected by him during his recent residence abroad. Several of the most valuable were purchased out of the "Universal Exposition." Many others were bought at the Artists' Annual Exhibition—The Salon of 1867—while some were painted expressly on commission. Among them will be found choice examples of the artists whose works are favorite with our collectors, as well as productions by others who are now, for the first time, introduced here.

The importance of these selections will be made manifest by the following list:

"THE DEATH OF CÆSAR," by GEROME.
(The celebrated painting from the Paris Exposition.)
"THE READER," by MEISSONIER.
(A Portrait of the Artist from the Paris Exposition.)
"A NYMPH IN A FOUNTAIN," by PAUL DELAROCHE,
(From the Pourtales Collection.)
"New-England Pilgrims Going to Church in Winter," by G. H. BOUGHTON.
(From Royal Academy Exhibition, 1867.)

OTHER PAINTINGS IN OIL, BY

Breton, Merle, Jalabert, Bougereau, Plassan, Rousseau, Hamon, Landelle, Diaz, Brion, Daubigny, Troyon, Chavet, Beranger, Koek-Koek, Toulmouche, Schreyer, Achenbach, Brillouin, Richomme, Aubert, Calame, Van Schendel, Bekkerkorff, Hammann, Zamacois, Giradet, Caraud, Gus. Dore, Jourdan, Fichel, Boyenval, Aussandon, L. Escosura, Kuwassey, Bakalowicz, Lambron, Devedeux, Herbsthoffer, De La Brely, Ziem, Baron, Baugniet, Vibert, Hubner, Seignac, Steffan, Lemmens, Moulinet, Lobrichon, Couder, Fauvel, Pasini, L'Fan De Metz, Schertohkoff, Lassalle, Rosier, Colin, Gide, Loyeux, Kraus, Jacque, Preyer, &c., &c.

DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOR, ETC., BY

Delaroche, Ed. Frere, Gus. Dore, Hamon, Achenbach, Gavarni, Couture, Ziem, Muller, Cabanel, De Keyser, Bellange, Harpignies, H. Vernet, David, Tesson, Calmelet, Marohal, Giradet, Miday, Hebert, Ruiperez, Beaumont, De Marny, Saunier, Hoguet, Deshayes, Anastasi, Vertin, Stroebel, Bosboom, Mozin, Frantz, De Tourny, Devieux, Herson, Baron, Laurens, Vibert, Flandrin, J. Noel, Chouppe, Ten Kate, Isabey, Chandelier, Martin, Achillezo, V. Adam, Herbsthoffer, Autray, Couder, Camino, Maris, Goddes, Mery, Ouvrie, Lefevre, Verveer, Wissant, Crepelet, Le Bas, Beaume, Andrieux, &c., &c.

A STATUE, in Marble, by TANTARDINI, of Milan, (From the Paris Exposition.)

A STATUETTE, in Ivory, by MOREAU-VAUTIER; And many other articles of *vertu* from the Exposition, executed in Silver, Bronze, Ivory, Glass, China, Ebony, Iron, Terra Cotta, &c., &c., from the French, Russian, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Prussian, English, Indian, Chinese and Japanese sections of the Paris Exposition.

Open free daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and every MONDAY NIGHT from 7 until 10 o'clock. No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO.,
No. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.; carriages of all styles at great reduction in prices; harness, all styles, at great bargains; several second-hand carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of NOBODY'S SON, induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.

In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled

RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
whose bold, dashing and artistic
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
is received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN SUPERB ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

THE PARIS PICTURES

And the Water Color Collection on view at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE

in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes $12 to $20. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Macoy's, No. 114, and J. S. Still's, No. 505½ Broadway, New-York City, and at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Entertainment at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., by the Children's Progressive Lyceum, assisted by Prof. J. J. Watson, the distinguished violinist, Sig. Antonio Farini, the renowned baritone, and many other eminent artists, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An intermission at about 10 o'clock, for refreshments, during which the floor will be cleared for dancing, to continue until 2 o'clock.

Admission tickets 50 cents, at the door. Supper tickets 50 cents extra.

P. E. FARNSWORTH, Conductor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We will sell 100 pianos and organs very low for cash; or will take $25 to $100 down, balance monthly, without interest; pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm make the finest and cheapest instrument in this City.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 38th-st.

The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

E. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12, Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Pupils received at any time. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars address Principals, Mr. or Mrs. R. BOLTON, or J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 252 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris, and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reengagement as visiting governess; best City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour. C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,190 Broadway.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHERS at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN THE French language by a short and easy method. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
will be presented Planche's charming comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss ANNIE WARD.

To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy of

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss MONELL in the cast.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7..........."OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8..........."OURS"
MONDAY, Feb. 10..........."OURS"

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Broadway, near Bleecker-st.)
The beautiful and brilliant young artiste,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
In her renowned and peerless personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Characters by Messrs. DAVIDGE, OWEN, MARLOWE; Mrs. A. HIND, Mrs. EDWARDS, and other favorites.

FANCHON MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THE GREAT COMIC SENSATION
THE PICKWICK PAPERS
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Charles Dickens
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE INCOMPARABLE
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA..........as..........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..........as..........THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S SECOND MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement with the eminent actor and popular favorite, E. EDDY.

SPLENDID DRAMA	E. EDDY	Dick Sands,
		Goldsmith,
		Ashcroft,
of the	as the	Mons. Sevoni,
		Bollos, and
POLICE SPY.	POLICE SPY.	Sam Cole.

FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.

THE PILGRIM AT BUNYAN HALL.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.

This is acknowledged the finest Exhibition of mammoth paintings ever produced.

NOVEL EFFECTS, MUSIC, LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

The HALL TO RENT on Sunday, when not required by the Pilgrim.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READING.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, at the suggestion of many friends, will have the honor to give ONE READING from English and American authors on

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH INST.,
AT
LYRIC HALL.
PROGRAMME.

"A Schoolboy's Story"—Dickens. "The Little Grey Head."—Mrs. Southey. "The Country Squire;" "The Bridge."—Longfellow. "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire."—Jean Ingelow. "Cradle Song."—Dr. Holland. "Are the Children at Home."—Atlantic Monthly. "David Copperfield's Marriage and Housekeeping."—Dickens. "The Mother and Poet."—Mrs. Browning. "Zekel's Courtin."—Jas. R. Lowell. "Sheridan's Ride."—Reade.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats (numbered and secured) $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Has been engaged to give two of his popular readings from

DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE
on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at Irving Hall, and SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock. Programme of first reading:

1. Story of Richard Doubledick, the Poor Soldier.
2. Little Dombey at Blimber's Academy.
3. Jingle's Elopement with the Spinster Aunt. From the Pickwick Papers.

Programme of second reading in morning papers of Friday. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be had at Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

MISS ALIDE TOPP'S SOIREE OF Classical and Modern Piano Music at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at all the music stores.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The annual reports will be presented.

SALEM H. WALES, Rec. Sec.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1836.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TENNESSEE.

The Political Situation—The Radical and Conservative Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

A State Convention having just been held here for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention and Presidential electors, it seems proper to give a brief view of the political situation in this State.

There has been no census of our population since 1860, and speculations as to the numbers of different classes of our people differ widely. Our white population probably outnumbers considerably the blacks. The losses of the white population by the war have been counterbalanced by migrations of blacks since its termination. We have had accessions to our black population from Mississippi and other States, but these gains have not near equaled the losses from migrations to the Northwest. During the war Tennessee furnished between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the Union armies, and some eighty regiments—of which fifty were full—to the rebel cause.

As a general rule, those who served in the Union army constitute the backbone of the Republican Party of Tennessee. Those who served in the rebel army are among the strongest supporters and friends of the Conservative Party, although many of them are deprived of the privilege of voting. Of the white population of the State, not more than a fourth support the Republican Party. The stringent laws framed by our State Legislature, under authority from the State Convention, have deprived many Conservatives of the elective franchise, but those disfranchised on account of their having served in the rebel army sympathise heartily with the principles and aims of the Conservative Party. Regarding it as a measure of justice as well as political expediency, the Republican Party gave the right to vote to the emancipated blacks, and pledged itself to give them also the right to sit on juries and to hold office. It has not yet kept these pledges, but will probably do so at the present session of the Legislature. Knowing that the giving the right to vote to those who have served in the rebel army would inure to the benefit of the Conservative Party, and might, if the colored vote could be split, result in the placing the State in the hands of Conservatives, the Republican Party has vigorously asserted the right of the State to disfranchise those who traitorously made war upon it and upon the Union. The Conservative Party, on the other hand, denies the right of the State to disfranchise any of its citizens, claims that those who were rebels are now quiet, orderly citizens, and that they are more competent and reliable for being intrusted with political privileges than the blacks to whom the privilege of voting has been given. The Conservatives are sanguine that if all whites were allowed to vote they could divide the ignorant blacks so far as to get the State into their own hands. The Republicans apprehend the feasibility of this, and are determined that there shall not be universal suffrage while there is any danger of those who sympathized with the rebellion controlling legislation and the State Executive in Tennessee. From this stand-point the Republican Party of Tennessee regards the ensuing Presidential contest as a great struggle to determine whether those who sustained the nation in its hour of peril or those who failed to do so, shall for the next four years control the destinies of this mighty Republic. The Republican Party in Tennessee has no other object than to restore law and order and prosperity on a substantial basis. Rather unwillingly, and as a political necessity, it gave a share of political power to the blacks; it will be obliged to take the next step, and by logical sequence give the blacks the right to hold office and sit on juries. Next year we will probably have twenty-five colored members of the General Assembly. The Republican Party may then possibly feel itself so strong that it may voluntarily grant that which it denies the right of ex-rebels to demand—the privilege of voting—and thus the chance to control the State Government in accordance with the ideas and sympathies of that party with which they affiliate.

The Conservative Party of Tennessee has definite ideas. It is not disloyal in the sense of having any thought of engaging in another war against the Federal Government. It does not aim to get the control of the State so as to hurry it into armed rebellion, but its radical idea is that emancipation was entirely wrong, and has been most disastrous to both Southern whites and blacks. It still hopes that in some way the negro may be again got under the control of the white man, so that he may be made to labor more steadily and effectively. It don't believe that anything else will restore Southern prosperity. If hopeless of this, it anticipates that some time the negro race will die out, and then good times may come again. It regards with hopefulness every report of conservative reaction, or evidence of hatred of negroes in the North, every rumor of disagreement between the President and Congress, every prospect of Republican defeats. In accounts of Southern distress it sees continual evidences of the harmfulness of emancipation. It hates Northern men, not because of their loyalty to the Government, but because they are supposed to favor the freedom of the blacks. It detests all Republicans for the same reason. It charges that the Republicans wish to place negroes over white men, it proposes to organize a white man's party; it fears that if the blacks are not put back under the control of whites, there will be a war of races. Give to this party power and it would try to make residence in the South unpleasant to those who favor the freedom of the black. Restricting the political privileges of negroes, it would endanger their personal rights. It could not logically do otherwise, since it regards emancipation as a great wrong, resulting in evil to both whites and blacks. It is fashionable in the North to speak of emancipation as a finality—but many Southern people can imagine no hope of Southern prosperity except by the enforced labor of blacks, and they are loth to abandon the hope of somehow putting down the nigger. The negroes have improved rapidly, but as a general rule are as unfit as thousands of white voters are to exercise political powers or privileges. They are, however, far better informed in relation to the issues of political contests than many persons imagine. Their sympathies are almost wholly with loyalty and the Republican Party. So much for the basis of parties in Tennessee.

The Conservative Party has the wealth and most of the talent of the State at its command. There are three or four good colored speakers, but not one able colored writer in the State. Of the colored speakers, one named WILLIAMS is a Conservative; all the others, we believe, are Radicals, and, if we except MAYNARD, STOKES, and one or two other leading politicians, the Radical Party has few orators that can surpass in rhetorical ability the sable speakers.

The Conservative Party is sustained by more than fifty able writers, among whom we reckon WATTERSON, PIKE and GALLOWAY. The Conservative Party has at its command a larger amount of claptrap for this campaign than Republicanism can readily produce. It denounces the Republican Party for being a nigger party, because it gives the negro some rights. It affects to fear a war of races. It denounces the State expenditures as lavish, and proclaims that the State Treasury has been bankrupted for partisan purposes. It is eloquent on the destitution of the blacks, and charges that it is all attributable to emancipation. It denounces the negroes as too lazy to work unless they are forced, and it declares that they are so ignorant and immoral that they should not be intrusted with the ballot. It charges the Republican Party with being intolerant, and as violating the Constitution by not giving all whites the right to vote, and it brands all prominent Republicans as either having one time aided the rebellion, or as carpet-bag fellows, who came down here from the North to get office, and who want to use the negro by setting him above Southern white people. To all this the Radical Party can only respond that a majority of Conservatives are either men who forfeited their political rights by disloyalty, or Northern copperheads who gave no aid to the nation during her difficulties, and now for personal objects cater to Southern prejudices; or, it alleges, that conservatism hates and wishes to reenslave the negroes, or that conservatism wishes to defeat the national policy, or that its course necessitated increased State expenditures.

It is clear that conservatism has most claptrap arguments. It will have a great advantage in the fact that President JOHNSON, who is here regarded as certain to be the Democratic Conservative candidate for the next Presidency, will stump the State this year. He will have all the Federal officers of the State working actively in his behalf, and it is expected that an immense amount of money will be spent to carry this State against the Republicans. The Radicals lack able and efficient leaders, but there is no lack of earnestness among the rank and file of the party. The March elections will show the absurdity of Conservative crowing and Gen. GRAHAM's dispatch about a great Conservative reaction.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Communications were laid before the Senate, and appropriately referred, from the Secretary of War, with a statement of the contracts made by the Ordnance Department and Quartermaster's Department; from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the acts of the Quartermaster's Department; from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the condition of the Iowa Indians, and from the Second Auditor relative to the disbursements to the Indians during the year 1867.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the petition of a citizen of Mississippi for the removal of his disabilities, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented the petition of the Haytien Consul at New-York, praying for a subsidy for a line steamships thence to the Island of Hayti, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petition of the St. Louis Board, praying for a subsidy for a railroad, as now granted to the Union Pacific Railroad.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of THOS. J. SWANN, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Also, a bill to constitute San Antonio, Texas, a port of delivery, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SUITS AGAINST ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases to defend Gens. MEADE and RUGER, or any other officer proceeded against because of the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether there was any necessity for any such resolution, when such power already existed.

Mr. HOWARD presented a letter from the Secretary of War saying that these Generals had applied for counsel to defend them against the proceedings commenced by Mr. JENKINS, late Governor of Georgia, and recommending the passage of such a resolution.

Mr. HOWARD then referred to the fact that the Attorney-General, whose duty it was to defend the War Department, had on important occasions declined to appear and defend it in the Supreme Court. He had thus solemnly prejudged the whole case—a very strange proceeding—before judgment had been pronounced by the Supreme Court that the Congressional legislation was unconstitutional. It showed partisanship.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that the Attorney-General, having openly committed himself against the constitutionality of the law, ought not to be called upon in any case under it; and he should not be censured because he had been required to advise the President in his judicial capacity in regard to this law.

Mr. JOHNSON fully agreed with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN,) The President or any department had a right to call upon the Attorney-General, who had acted in giving his opinion honestly, whether mistaken or not; and doubtless the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD,) would have acted in the same manner.

Mr. HOWARD said that if the Attorney-General was conscientiously of the opinion that the Reconstruction Laws were unconstitutional, the simple remedy was to resign. Congress would not force him into Court against his convictions. He could allow some gentleman to appear who would perform his duty.

Mr. DAVIS here recited the circumstances of the McArdle case, and claimed that the Attorney-General could not do otherwise than he had done.

Mr. HENDRICKS argued that neither the Attorney-General nor any other lawyer should sink his convictions for any purpose, and asked whether the Senator thought that gentleman should appear before a Court or a Cabinet, in any case whatever, and maintain an Act of Congress as a law, when he believed the Constitution to be the law.

Mr. HOWARD said the Attorney-General's opinion was given when the bill was before the President, and before it passed by a two-third vote; and he again condemned the course of the Attorney-General.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked if the passage of the bill by a two-third vote made it constitutional.

Mr. HOWARD—I think it does.

Mr. HENDRICKS continued, alluding to the employment of counsel at a large expense by the departments heretofore, when the authorized counsel was in court. He believed this was simply an effort to make a parade before Congress and the country, when no case was yet brought against the Generals.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BUCKALEW objected to further consideration; but on motion of Mr. CONNESS, the special order was postponed for twenty minutes, and Mr. CONNESS referred to a case in Mississippi, last year, brought by Mississippi against the President, where the Attorney-General appeared, and in an able argument convinced the Court that it had no jurisdiction, and procured a dismissal of the proceedings.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the jurisdiction of the Court was the only question he appeared to discuss, and proceeded to condemn the resolution conferring power without limit.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution by Mr. CONKLING was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure the safety of passengers in the street cars in the District.

Also, a resolution by the same, calling on the President for copies of any official correspondence in regard to the massacre of the crew of the bark *Rover*, wrecked on Formosa Island.

Also a resolution by Mr. FESSENDEN, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act of February, 1863, to supply vacancies in the Executive Department, in certain cases.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to amend the act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of the Indian reservation in Minnesota, for their benefit. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to extend the Preemption and Homestead Laws over certain lands therein named, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to amend the act donating lands in certain States for the benefit of the Agricultural College and mechanic arts. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented petitions from workingmen of New-York and elsewhere praying for the establishment of an eight-hour law. Referred to the Committee having the subject in charge.

Mr. DRAKE offered a petition, with a joint resolution, for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROSS presented resolutions of the State of Kansas, praying for the extension of the jurisdiction of Kansas courts over the Indian Territory. Also, a petition for the sale of the Osage Indian Reservation. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a resolution in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NORTON introduced a petition on the same subject. Same reference.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to extend the Preëmption and Homestead laws over all even numbered sections of public lands along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which have been withdrawn for the benefit of said road and its branches, and to confirm all entries heretofore made on even numbered sections, and all commutations of lands made prior to their withdrawal, whether on even or odd numbered sections. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DRAKE offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of naval contractors, referring their claims to the Court of Claims, which is given jurisdiction to investigate and decide them.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was then taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, took the floor. He said the preceding debate on the part of the opposition had shown the desire, and, perhaps, had the effect of arraigning Congress before the country on the charge of usurpation. It had been specifically charged by the Senator from Wisconsin that the outlawry of the white race was designed by recent measures. Mr. MORRILL maintained that the white race referred to were the bad men of the South, who for many years had dominated over the land and outraged the laws of God and the sentiment of the entire civilized world. The charge of having imposed military despotism had been fully answered by Senator MORTON, that it [illegible] an unlimited point. He re[illegible] portions of the State dividing the South into military districts, to show that Congress had passed the same solely with the view of protecting the rights of person and property—a police rendered necessary by the lawless and chaotic condition of those States; and that full protection to all, with equal rights, was now afforded. Referring to the charge of usurpation by interfering with the rights of insurrectionary States, he claimed that it was based on the idea that we had had no war, but simply an effort on the part of the Government to put down an insurrection. Such had been the position long since assumed by the Senator from Maryland and now argued by members on the other side. The argument was ingenious, for if we had acquired no rights of war the victories of our armies decided nothing. Gen. GRANT had been only a head-constable to restore order in certain parts of the country, and no rights of rebel States were lost. All the arguments of the opposition were based on this ground, but the position was untenable. The effects of the war upon the rebelling States was not an open question. The acts of Congress destroying rights of property in slaves, the enforcement of these acts by the Executive power and by our armies, and finally the judgment of the Supreme Court, had all affirmed to the Government the highest rights of war. Further, the results of the war, as every one knew, had been the total annihilation of the State Governments of rebelling States—a State Government consisted of, first, organic law; second, its departments. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was the ligament that bound the States to the United States. When that was broken, vitality was gone. So that when in South Carolina in 1862 no officer existed who had taken the oath, the State organization was dead and had lost all its rights. How, then, was the Government to be revived? By some power outside of themselves. That State came out of the war a free State by the change of the fundamental law, not by her own act, but by authority of the Government of the United States during the exigencies of the civil war. The overthrow of the institutions and constitutions had been foreseen and foretold by the indefatigable and philosophic Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) on his first entrance in Congress, in 1862. That Senator, the inventor of the phrase "reconstruction," had introduced a bill declaring all engaged in war "alien enemies," who had forfeited their property to the United States, and all rights, civil and political. In the following February, he had offered a series of resolutions declaring the principles involved in war.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS the Clerk read the resolutions, which, after the preamble, declare it the duty of Congress, if the citizens failed to provide proper and loyal governments, to provide such governments for them as Territories.

Mr. DAVIS—I adhere to every principle of those resolutions and have throughout the war.

Mr. MORRILL—I am more than delighted to hear that, because I did not expect the Senator to array himself on our side. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Well, I will show you in a day or two. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL proceeded to comment upon the resolutions, and compliment Mr. DAVIS for his foresight in regard to those States, in recommending "protection and security to the loyal men thereof," to the end that they may reconstruct their extinct State Governments; in the language of the resolution, he said, "that is what we are doing now."

Mr. SUMNER—Without distinction of color, too.

Mr. MORRILL—Loyal men; that necessarily includes color of course. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL said he had always heretofore supposed that Mr. SUMNER was the author of the idea of declaring those States had become Territories.

Mr. DAVIS said he believed Mr. SUMNER had presented the resolution in question just three days before his were offered.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator had a right to copy the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts; they were never patented. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS proposed to comment further on the respective resolutions, but Mr. MORRILL said, I do not desire to get up any antagonism between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Massachusetts. I will leave them to fight it out. He proceeded to say there was nothing left for the Government but to reconstruct these States, and the question now was whether Congress had performed its duty wisely and well in endeavoring to establish governments in harmony with national existence and in consonance with national life. This bill was a means to preserve order and consummate reconstruction. He complimented the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) highly for the stand he had taken with Congress, alone among his party in the Senate. He had voted for the first act of reconstruction, the abolition of Slavery during the war, and made upon it a noble and patriotic speech. He had then voted for the Civil Rights bill, and, finally, he had voted for the bill that gave the negro the ballot, waiving his constitutional doubts in favor of liberty human rights and the reconstruction of the country.

Mr. MORRILL went on to comment upon the views expressed by Messrs. BUCKALEW and DOOLITTLE in the debate. Thus far the latter had voted no on the Civil Rights bill, a measure to secure citizens of the United States against the oppression of their former masters, when the courts in those States had been closed to negroes for one hundred years. Had the Senator ever explained that vote on a law, without which the nation would be a by-word and a hissing.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had not denied the duty of the Government under the Constitution to secure the freedom and rights of the negro, and he had introduced a bill on that subject which he considered constitutional. He had never doubted that certain parts of the Civil Rights bills are unconstitutional, and he therefore voted against it.

Mr. MORRILL said the Civil Rights bill speaks for itself, and proceeded to comment upon that Senator's remarks in regard to Caucasian race and negro supremacy, ridiculing the idea of half a million of people dominating thirty-five million; in the Senator's claim that Congress was trying to put the negro into power.

Mr. FESSENDEN—By the bayonet.

Mr. MORRILL—Yes, by the bayonet.

He continued to comment on Mr. DOOLITTLE's argument, and asserted that on a certain bill he had offered an amendment proposing the deportation of negroes of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that he had offered such an amendment. Another Senator had offered it, and he had offered an amendment that none should be deported except such as were willing to go.

Mr. MORRILL said there was a distinction. If the negro could not stay with safety he ought to go. The Senator had said that during the war a large proportion of the negroes had perished.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—That is true.

Mr. MORRILL said it was not so—that the Freedmen's Bureau had said they had increased.

He proceeded to reply to Mr. HENDRICKS' argument in regard to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, saying that Mr. LINCOLN, in his proclamation of 1863 proposing the organization of the States then in possession of the armies of the United States, used the words "reëstablish Governments," and that their Governments must, therefore, have been overthrown. He also denied that Mr. LINCOLN had claimed by his action on the Winter Davis bill, that he alone had authority over reconstruction. Mr. LINCOLN had objected to the bill, because of its having come to him just before the adjournment of Congress. He did not like to act without time for consideration to destroy the Governments he was trying to form in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked if Mr. LINCOLN had not at that time said that he was not prepared by the approval of that bill to commit himself to any plan of reconstruction.

Mr. MORRILL replied that Mr. LINCOLN had said something of that kind, intending to restore Arkansas and Louisiana in his own way, and his faith having been pledged to them. Congress, however, could never have recognized them. He then commented on the policy of the President, claimed by Mr. HENDRICKS, to be the recognition of the old State governments, and he read from the preamble of the President's proclamation that no civil governments existed in those States; and from the report of the Reconstruction Committee, a remark made by President JOHNSON to a Mr. HEARN, that new governments must be formed in harmony with the progress of events. None of Mr. JOHNSON's States were in form or effect republican governments; in some of them a majority of citizens having been disfranchised. He denied that Maryland had a republican form of government, having returned a large portion of her citizens to vassalage for the purpose of continuing rebel sympathizers in power. No better evidence of her disloyalty could be found than her supplanting a Senator who had stood patriotically by the Government with a man who had deserted his country in her time of need, and adhered to the doctrine of "State rights." Maryland, in an infernal and disloyal spirit had stricken from her Constitution the declaration of rights—the declaration that every freeman has a right to suffrage. That Anti-Republican Constitution should be set back in harmony with the Bill of Rights. He closed by eulogizing the Reconstruction laws as having disfranchised nobody, though rebels had lost all their rights, and saying that every body had been pardoned save those who had committed the unpardonable sin of violating the oath to support the Constitution; and that Congress would not fail; that before the session closed those States would return clothed with new robes, with wise and patriotic constitutions in harmony with the first organizations during the Revolutionary era.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to say that at the proper time he would endeavor to vindicate his State from the charge made against her by the Senator, and thought he would be able to show that she had a constitution republican in form.

Mr. DRAKE secured the floor for to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and for other purposes, came over from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported a substitute for the bill in addition to the Tenure of Office act under discussion yesterday. It provides that after ten days from the passage, no general or special agents of the President, or of any department, except such as are authorized by statute specifying their duties, shall be appointed or continued in office; provided the Secretary of State shall have power to appoint, as needed, special agents for foreign service not exceeding five in number, who shall be paid out of the State Department contingent fund; the term of office of all revenue agents, inspectors of internal revenue, and other general or special agents of the Government whose duties and compensation are now fixed by law, shall expire in ten days from the passage of this bill, and hereafter no such agent or inspector shall be appointed without confirmation by the Senate; but the agency or inspectorship may be discontinued at the pleasure of the President. In this manner there may be appointed in the Treasury Department twenty-five agents, at a compensation not exceeding $6 per day and traveling expenses, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint detectives for the prevention and detection of counterfeiting as is now provided by law. He may also, on nomination of the Comptroller of the Currency, employ temporarily bank examiners, as provided for by the act of June, 1864. The Postmaster-General is authorized to appoint route agents, whose compensation does not exceed $1,000 per annum, and general agents, and both he and the Secretary of the Treasury are required to report at the beginning of each session the number, character and compensation of all agents employed in their respective departments.

The Senate at 4:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BEATTY, member-elect from the Eighth District of Ohio, appeared, and had the oath administered to him by the Speaker.

A NEW RAILROAD PROPOSED.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a railroad from Washington City to connect with the Northern Central Railroad at or near the State line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures as parties, or testifying as witnesses, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD LAND-GRANT BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration, as the unfinished business of yesterday, of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The amendment of Mr. ARNELL to exempt from forfeiture the lands of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad was agreed to. Yeas, 87; nays, 58.

Mr. TABER moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 68; nays, 84.

The amendment of Mr. PILE to except also the lands of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company was not agreed to.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 86; nays, 73.

It declares forfeited to the United States all the public lands, with the exception above stated, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, which were granted to those States in 1856 to aid them in the construction of railroads, and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the United States, such grants having expired by limitation. And it declares such lands henceforth subject to homestead entry and settlement under the Act of June 21, 1866.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Broomwell of Pennsylvania, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Carr, Churchill, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Hardy, Higby, Hillman, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClung, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Polsley, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taylor, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Ohio, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Adams, Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Chanler, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eldridge, Ferris, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Grover Haight, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hulburd, Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Mallory, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, McCullough, Morgan, Mullins, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Nunn, Peters, Phelps, Pile, Poland, Pruyn, Randall, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, Taber, Taffe, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchell, Van Trump, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge, Woodward—73.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The House, then, at 1:30 o'clock, proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Mr. JUDD continued his speech in criticism of the bill, and read some extracts from a letter received by him this morning from a German in the West, asking why the bill made any distinction between native and adopted citizens. The exception made in the bill of persons escaping from conscription actually ordered would, he said, subject to arrest and conscription all Germans returning to their country who had emigrated when over twenty-three years of age. The proposed redress in the second section, that of reprisals, Mr. JUDD considered as the most remarkable provision in this very singular bill. As a means of redressing wrongs, the proposition was a farce; as a mode of punishment, it was barbarism. It was at variance with all the principles recognized by modern civilized governments. No one could believe that any European Government would fail to make such a seizure of any of its subjects a cause for immediate war. It would not have even the excuse which the Emperor THEODORE, of Abyssinia, had for his seizure of Englishmen, for he charged them with being conspirators. Taking the bill altogether, it did not advance one step toward a practical remedy for the grievances of naturalized citizens. He did not believe that any specific act of legislation by statute was the form in which to meet this question. He believed that Congress should pass a general declaration of what the law of the country is as to the perfect equality of native-born and naturalized citizens, eligibility to the Presidency being the only exception, and of what the Government proposes to do in case of refusal to abide by such declaration. The declaration which he proposed should embrace the following propositions:

First—That the Government of the United States was established on the principle that every individual has an inalienable right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and that as a means necessary to secure that right the express power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization was vested in Congress by the Constitution.

Second—That since 1790 that Constitutional power had been exercised by Congress.

Third—That by the Constitution and laws of the United States no distinction is made between the rights of citizenship belonging to native-born citizens and to naturalized citizens, or in the protection due to them from the Government, the solitary distinction being that the President must be native-born.

Fourth—That the naturalization laws of the United States in force since 1802, require an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and that hence the principles and doctrines of the English common law, and all other conflicting doctrines and principles on the subject have been abolished within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Fifth—That against any exaction of military or other service or duty which the United States Government should protect its native-born citizens from, it is equally bound to afford assistance and redress to naturalized citizens.

Sixth—That the naturalization laws of the United States form a part of its national and political system in force for nearly three-quarters of a century, and that all foreign governments are chargeable with notice thereof and acquiescence therein, which cannot now be controverted with due regard to the rights and dignity of the United States.

Seventh—Recites the abandonment since 1812 by Great Britain of its claim of the right to impress seaman, naturalized citizens of the United States.

Eighth—That the protection of naturalized citizens abroad cannot be trusted exclusively to the Executive Departments, but should be enforced by imperative law.

Ninth—That naturalized citizens, charged with crime in a foreign land, are entitled to the protection of the United States to the extent that it shall see that the laws of such country are fairly and impartially administered, without prejudice or perversion.

Tenth—That the United States Government is bound to see that no United States citizen is tried or punished within a foreign jurisdiction for acts done or words uttered within the United States, or in any other country except that wherein the prosecution is instituted.

Eleventh—That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to demand the immediate discharge and release of all citizens restrained of their liberty in violation of the principles thus declared, and just reparation for the wrong any citizen may have suffered; and that the Executive Department be instructed to carry out those doctrines and enforce those rights, and to report to Congress any refusal or neglect on the part of any foreign government to recognize the demands so made.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. LOGAN, rising to a privileged question, called the attention of the House to the fact that his colleague (Mr. MARSHALL) having made some remarks on the question of whisky meters, on the 9th of January last, the report thereof, to the extent of four columns and a quarter, appeared in the *Globe* on the 24th of January, which speech, he said, was never delivered in the House. He protested against any such proceedings. He recognized the first column as containing something which his colleague had said, after being dressed up, but the rest of it he did not recognize at all.

Mr. MARSHALL expressed his amazement at the course taken by his colleague. His colleague was a man of genius and of classic education, and it was perhaps not necessary for him, as it was for most members, to revise and correct the notes written out by the reporters. He declared that the speech, as published in the *Globe*, was the speech as delivered by him in the House, with some additions and modifications he admitted, but there was not a sentiment in the speech, as reported, that had not been uttered by him in the House, and if any gentleman asserted the contrary he asserted what was not true. He admitted additions and amplifications in carrying out expressed ideas, and he understood that to be the universal custom of members.

Mr. SCHENCK disclaimed for himself any such practice, and protested against such words in the revision of reports as "amplification and modifications." If such latitude were allowed the country could learn very little from the *Globe* of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. MARSHALL, before resuming his seat, said that such altercations were exceedingly unpleasant to him. He was conscious that he had done nothing which was not sanctioned by the constant practice of the House. He did not admit the right of his colleague from any position he occupied in the House or before the country to become his censor. He (Mr. MARSHALL) occupied a position which was not to be affected, as a gentleman or as a man, by any remarks that his colleague might make here or elsewhere.

Mr. CHANLER being entitled to the floor to speak on the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, addressed the Chair.

Mr. LOGAN desired to make an additional remark.

Mr. CHANLER said he would yield for that purpose if the gentleman would limit his remarks to five minutes.

Mr. LOGAN intimated that the House, not the gentleman from New-York, might impose a limitation.

Mr. CHANLER said if the gentleman would not accept his courtesy he would not yield to him at all.

Mr. LOGAN said he appealed to the courtesy of the House in the matter.

Mr. MARSHALL appealed to Mr. CHANLER to withdraw his objection.

Mr. CHANLER said he would do so at the request of the gentleman—Mr. MARSHALL.

Mr. LOGAN referred to the insinuation which he said his colleague had made with such bitterness as to his (Mr. LOGAN) being illiterate. He admitted that he was not educated in any of the high colleges, neither was his colleague, but he at all events was educated in a town that had a church steeple, which was perhaps more than his colleague could say. [Laughter.] He would not claim that he was one of the highly educated men of the country, but he thought that his colleague, with his knowledge of his own (MARSHALL's) qualifications and education, should be the last man to insinuate against the education or abilities of any member.

Mr. MARSHALL disclaimed making any insinuation as to his colleague's education. It was a matter of no importance to him.

Mr. LOGAN admitted that it was not of the slightest importance. He was willing for their constituents to determine which of the two had a reputation to be tarnished by the other. His colleague had pronounced the charge as unfounded, and had pettifogged the matter—being a lawyer and practicing many times before a Justice of the Peace, his colleague understood pettifogging well. He would say here to his colleague's face, and his colleague knew it, that there were at least three columns in the *Globe* report which his colleague had never uttered, and his colleague knew it, and every member knew it. There were figures and statements in the reports which his colleague had not referred to, and yet his colleague had told the House that there was nothing in the report of his speech except what he had said. He declared that the facts were contrary to what his colleague stated. He did not care anything about it, except that he notified the members that they, in discussion with him, injected into the reporter's notes speeches which they did not make. He would call the attention of the country to it. He asserted again that there were in his colleague's published speech at least three columns of matter which he had never spoken on the floor, and his colleague knew it. If this had been the custom of the House it should be stopped at once, for it was infamous that the people should be taxed to pay for printing speeches that were never made in the House. In this matter the country had to pay nearly $80 for the publication of four and a half columns of a speech of which not more than one column had ever been spoken.

Mr. COVODE asked consent to offer in this connection a resolution that no member, in revising his remarks for publication in the *Globe*, shall add a sentence to, or withdraw a sentence from the report, as taken down by the reporter, without asking permission of the House.

Mr. DAWES objected.

Mr. MARSHALL said that this bandying about of remarks between his colleague and himself was not pleasant to him. If his colleague expected to make any reputation by the display which he had made this morning, he was welcome to all that he could gain thereby. He knew that his colleague was at times very irritable, and that he was sometimes troubled with what physicians call flatulency, and he imagined that was as good an opportunity as he could obtain to let off a little of the extra wind that had been disturbing him.

The Speaker intimated to Mr. MARSHALL that his remarks were not parliamentary.

Mr. MARSHALL inquired what remark was unparliamentary?

The speaker specified the expression as to flatulency. [Laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL said he would withdraw the flatulency part. [Laughter.] He commended to his colleague certain patent nostrums, and if they did not benefit him he should take a good vermifuge. He had already stated that the speech, as published, was substantially the speech which he had made. He should therefore leave the matter with the House. He claimed no superiority over his colleague, but he did claim to occupy a position as a man and as a gentleman which could not be affected here or elsewhere by any such attacks as had been made upon him.

Mr. LOGAN declared, as the last word in this personal discussion, that he was too much of a gentleman to reply to any indecent language, such as had been used by his colleague, who claimed to be a gentleman. Whether he was so or not, had not yet been determined by a jury.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented messages from the President in reference to the famine in Sweden and Norway. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

And in reference to the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE BILLS.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and referred to their appropriate committees the various Senate bills thereon, except the following:

Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel for the defence of the Generals of the Army, Major-Gen. MEADE and Brig.-Gen. RUGER, Provisional Governor of Georgia, and of any other officer or person intrusted with the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts against any suits or proceedings in any court in regard to their official acts.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he had supposed there was an Attorney-General of the United States, to whom a high salary was paid for performing such duty, and he should like to know what had become of him.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that a large part of the Attorney-General's time was occupied in writing vetoes of reconstruction bills and making speeches at Democratic dinners.

Mr. RANDALL opposed the practice of employing additional counsel for the Government at large expense.

Mr. UPSON reminded Mr. RANDALL that the Attorney-General had declined in open court to defend their cases.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question.

It was seconded and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 115, nays 37.

Mr. HARDING suggested that the title should be altered by making it read "a bill to supply Executive deficiencies without impeachment." [Laughter.]

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy bill, appropriating about $304,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to insert a proviso at the close of the bill requiring all cadets to take the test oath.

Mr. BLAINE and Mr. MAYNARD spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to amend the proviso by inserting the word "white."

Mr. BLAINE asked whether the gentleman from Wisconsin was afraid he would nominate a colored man.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he was not, but he was afraid lest the gentleman from Maine might do so.

On a division there was no quorum voting, so the roll had to be called. No quorum answering, the House, without disposing of the bill, adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 5—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account closed stronger at.......93⅞

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at.......71⅞

Illinois Central Railway Shares.......87

Erie Railway Shares.......48

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 5—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm with an upward tendency in prices. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands in port.......7⅞d.@7¾d.

Middling uplands, to arrive.......7⅝d.

Middling Orleans.......8d. @8¼d.

The market has been active, and the sales of the day foot up full 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS of all kinds close at unchanged quotations.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard 24s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES quiet; Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.; Resin—Common, 6s. 3d.; Medium, 11s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 5—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM closed heavy at 41f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Exchange on London, 12 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, short sight, par; on New-York, currency, 29 ℔ cent. discount; gold, par.

SUGAR—Market dull and quotations nominally unchanged.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR in fair demand; Spring Extras, $9 75@$10 90. WHEAT—Large speculative inquiry; declined 2¼c. @3c.; No. 1 $1 09@$1 10, No. 2 at $1 02@$1 04½, closing unsettled. CORN—New declined 1¼c., at 81¼c.; Old neglected, nominally at 85c. OATS dull and declined ½c., at 57¾c. RYE firmer but quiet; advanced 1½c.@3c.: at 56c.@59c. BARLEY dull at $1 66 for No. 2, 70c.@84c. for rejected. PROVISIONS less active; Mess Pork nominally declined 25c.; Standard $21; Prime Mess active at $17; Rump Pork quiet $11 50. LARD firm and steady at 13¼c. BULK MEATS quiet; dry salt Shoulders, 8¾c. for loose; English Meats dull; Cumberlands, boxed, 9¼c.; Short Rib Middles 10c. Loose. Sweet HAMS quiet at 12¼c. GREEN MEATS inactive at $13 37½. DRESSED HOGS active, and advanced 15c. 25c., heavy do. firm at $8 15@$9, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm at $6 25@$8 40 for common to extra choice. BEEF CATTLE moderately active; range from $5 50 to $8 25. SHEEP closed active at $4@$5 90. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Dressed Hogs, 4,200 Live Hogs. EXPORTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats, 1,300 Dressed Hogs, 2,000 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet, unchanged. CORN closed advancing at 85c.@86c. on the ear. OATS firm at 69c.@70c. for No. 1. BARLEY firmer and higher, Fall $2 35 @$2 40. WHISKY unchanged and little demand. COTTON dull and lower, nominally Middling offered at 17c.; but no buyers. MESS PORK, dull and nominal, $22 asked, and $21 50 offered. NEW BACON—Light supply and moderate demand at 9¼c. Shoulders, 11¼c. Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD demanded for 13¼c., but held higher. BEEF CATTLE advanced 25c., $4@$4 75. Gold, 140⅞, buying.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR in good demand, and market steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm. CORN, $1 25 for mixed Western and $1 27 for old No. 1 Indiana. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

TOBACCO firm; sales 79 hhds. Common Lugs to Selections at $5@$19 75. COTTON, 16¼c.@16½c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 75@$8; Fancy, $12 50. WHEAT, $2 45@$2 50. CORN, 75c.@78c. OATS, 65c.@67c. LARD, 13¼c. MESS PORK, $22@$23 25. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.

[Advertisement.]

GEORGE WILKINSON, Esq., reports that on Monday night last his house was saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. A window was broken open, the alarm given and the burglars pursued but not captured.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

FOR SISAL, VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.

Columbia	Feb. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.......5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 4 P. M.

Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.

Long Island.......5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Newport and Fall River.......3 P. M.

New-York Central Railroad.......5 P. M.

North Mails.......5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North Mail, Way.......5 A. M. and 2 P. M.

South Mail at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at.......1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool*—Wm. Schaus, New-York; Jno. Clementson, England; G. Cobnitz, Prussia; O'Neil Bailey, Ireland; Thomas Cordenkes, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis and child, W. M. Tennent, Liverpool; A. F. Downing, Brooklyn; C. T. Tillinghast, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Anthony, Miss King, Miss M. A. Anthony, Mo. King, Providence; J. S. Weir, New-York; A. S. Bradley and son, Richard Branch, St. Louis; S. Kohnstamer, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—J. R. Atkin, Capt. Wade Brown, Mr. Olardi, Henry S. Hovey, Miss Anna Byron, J. G. Keeser, W. T. Malt, Mrs. D. D. Fuller, Mrs. Wm. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vickers and child, R. D. Chater, W. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Charles and infant, George A. Cameron, George G. Byron, George A. Haines, E. P. Morgan, A. M. Nathan, Mr. Zeigler, Mr. Maguire and wife, Wm. Meakin, Charles Baker, W. T. Poole, P. Wheelan, Mrs. A. States and infant, R. Ransford, Mr. Charles' servant maid, James Farquharson, Capt. Coombs, Mrs. Allette, Capt. Shourdes.

In steamship Arago, from Aspinwall—C. Adam, wife and child, Mrs. Beatie and two infants, F. Deming, wife and child, J. Alvin and wife, R. Irwin and wife, Mrs. E. A. Forbes, J. Politz, J. Tucker and family, Judge Samuel Cowles, W. H. Driscoll, Prof. H. Hillman, D. Sanders, G. M. Spencer, P. C. Dubois, C. Olney and son, J. R. Duncan, Dr. T. Freshill, Dr. F. P. Glen, Mrs. L. B. Harris and family, C. D. Everett, Mrs. Holden and child, M. Brewer, Mrs. C. L. Peck, Miss N. Knapp, N. P. Chapman, Mrs. H. S. Haskell and three children, S. Weeks, Mrs. B. Conant, M. E. Travis, S. H. Long, J. S. B. Stuart and child, B. F. Morsham, wife and child, R. Green, Miss J. A. Hosmer, J. L. Montague, L. P. Drexler, M. Strauss, Mrs. Lenfest, Mrs. C. Gregory, S. Bennett, J. R. Gillis, M. S. Ward, G. Fredericks, H. H. Beck, W. H. Gray, H. A. Louks, J. F. Curtiss and wife, J. H. Jones, Mrs. L. A. Barber, D. Rathburn, J. L. Halstead, B. Wright, A. L. Mercer, P. Wertt, P. F. Bowne, A. Williams, W. L. Nance, Capt. J. Peterson, W. Currier, E. Quirk, T. B. Valentine and sister, B. F. Baldwin, H. E. Dean, W. A. Stone, F. Tiffany, Mrs. J. Hilton, M. Dunley, E. Jessup, J. S. Carmichael, and 259 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 23 | Moon sets..... 5 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate..... 7 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Miami, McLoughlin, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Carroll, Hudgkins, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Kolln, Antwerp, H. W. O. Edye; Sacramento, Lunt, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.; Dover, Stippbin, Malaga, H. A. Curtis.

Brigs Timothy Field, Emerson, Arroyo, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary A. Reed, Johnson, San Francisco, Walsh, Field & Way; M. Hillhouse, McDonald, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Achilles, (Ital.,) Tarran, Gibraltar and a market, A. P. Agresti; Agnes, (Brem.,) Lindenberg, Gibraltar and a market, Koop & Co.

Schooners A. F. Ames, Ames, Savannah, R. Porter; A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) Bennett, St. John via Portland, R. I. Nevius & Son; F. J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Merry, Aspinwall Jan. 20, via Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and 360 passengers to North American Steamship Co. Jan. 22, in Caribbean Sea, disabled forward engine. Put into Savannah for coal Jan. 30, and sailed Feb. 1, at 2:40 P. M.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Caractacus, (of Liverpool,) Murray, Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 24, with mdse. to Heineman & Payson. Passed Angiers Nov. 10, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 20, St. Helena Dec. 31, and Cape Hatteras Jan. 29. Has been on the coast 15 ds., with northerly gales. Nov. 5, lat. 31 57 S., lon. 106 47, spoke Br. bark Eastern Chief, from Singapore for Liverpool, 47 ds. out. 3d, in the Straits of Jaspar, spoke ship Eldorado, from Cardiff for Singapore, 101 ds. out. 11th, lat. 7 08 S., lon. 104, spoke Br. ship Canadian, from Foo Choo for London, 34 ds. out.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, Liverpool Dec. 19, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Was 16 ds. to lon. 27, moderate westerly gales; thence to the Banks was 26 ds., with fearful westerly gales, accompanied with much thunder and lightning; lost sails, boat, bulwarks, &c.; from the Banks variable westerly winds.

Ship Belle Creole, (of Boston,) Knowles, Calcutta Sept. 25, Sand Heads 17th, with mdse. to master. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Oct. 27, Atlantic Jan. 8. Had very light winds until within the N. E. sounds; since then have had strong breezes most of the time.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 54 ds., with mdse. to master. Has been on the coast for the last 14 ds., with northerly gales; split sails, &c.

Bark Jeanie, (of Melbourne,) Dunnam, Hong Kong Aug. 5, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Has been on the coast for the last 15 ds., and 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Passed Angiers Oct. 5, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18, St. Helena Dec. 5, crossed the line Dec. 22, lon. 31 07.

Bark Wm. Clowes, (Br.,) Bird, Coconada Sept. 25, with mdse. to J. O. Baker.

Bark Sharpsburg, Randall, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with mdse. to Walsh & Carver.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor,) Smith, Minititlan, Mexico, 28 ds., with mahogany and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co. Jan. 6, lat. 18 28, lon. 94 23, in a gale from N. W., sprung foremast.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (Br.,) Durfee, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Ida, (Pruss.,) Knippe, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Jane, (of Gibraltar,) Homedes, Malaga Oct. 6, and Gibraltar 22d, with mdse. to A. P. Francia. Has been on the coast for the last 20 ds., with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Herman Friedrich, (Meckl.,) Niegahr, Trieste 83 ds., and 52 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order. Has been on the coast for the last 20 ds., with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Kingston, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon. Charles Culbert, steward, of New-York, aged 57 years, died Jan. 19, and was buried at sea.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos Jan. 16, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Jan. 26, off Cape Florida, was in co. with brig Alexander Milliken, from Cienfuegos for New-York. Has had heavy N. W. gales on the coast.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. On the 3d inst., 75 miles S. E. of Barnegat, had a heavy gale from N. W.; stove bulwarks, shipped a sea and filled the cabin with water.

Brig Queen of the South, Haddock, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Dominion, (of Truro, N. S.,) White, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 10, with logwood and coffee to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Jaboatao, (Brazil,) Duprez, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Left no vessels. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisholm, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Covill, Bermuda 12 ds., with mdse. to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Belfast, Me.,) Prince, Ruatan Island 24 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Left no vessels. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and has been blown off the coast to the eastward of the Gulf Stream; lost foresail and split mainsail.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, (of Kingston,) Stevens, Campeachy 23 ds., with mdse. to Moller & Thebaud. Left no vessels.

Schr. Margaret, Nichols, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Leeds & Co.

Schr. Warren Blake, Messervey, Sagua la Grande 16 ds., with molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

SAILED—Steamships Russia and Colorado, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

BELOW—Bark John Green.—(By pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.)

WIND—At sunset, N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Sterling, from Liverpool; brig Hertha, from Rotterdam; schr. Victor Strum, from St. John's, P. R.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5—Arr. brig Gertrude, from Rio, with coffee for orders; brig Baltimore, from Liverpool for Boston; encountered a heavy gale Dec. 27, lat. 38, lon. 38; had stemhead and cutwater carried away.

Put in for a harbor—Steamship El Cid, from Wilmington for New-York.

Put back—Steamship Hatteras, from Norfolk; brig James Crosby, from Carthagena for New-York.

A heavy N. E. storm is prevailing on the coast.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.—Passed by, steamer Nereus, from New-York for Boston.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 5—In port, brig Arthur Eggleso, from Africa for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

J. T. Allen—schr., of Thomaston, bound E., July 28, lat. 32, lon. 72 40.

James T. Brady—steamship, bound S., Feb. 2, lat. 37 37 N., lon. 75 10 W.

Mercurius—Hamb. bark, bound S., Jan. 3, lat. 5 27 S., lon. 30 27 W.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 5—The steamship Morro Castle arrived here to-day.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 15, schr. Western Star, Crowell, Philadelphia; brig Virginia Dare, Hugg, New-York; schr. C. C. Pettengill, Allen, Kingston, Jam.; 16th, schr. Nettie Currier, Currier, New-York; 18th, schr. Sarah Peters, Andrews, New-York.

Sld Jan. 14, schr. Four Sisters, Sheerer, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 17th, Jesse Hart 2d, Pierson, Cienfuegos, Cuba; C. C. Pettengill, Allen, coastwise; 19th, steamer Arago, Merry, New-York.

Arr. at Bombay, Jan. 17, ship Rutland, Ross.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 10, Br. brig Madona, for New-York next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The National Steamship Company's steamship Pennsylvania, which left New-York on the 23d of January, arrived at this port to-day.

Only a Few Days More.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

TO BE HELD AT

IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March, Greeting.......MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment...DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons.......STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley.......C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, William Tell.......ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm.......STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City.......STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD.......ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair.......HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore.......VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

COLDS.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:

I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has DONE ME A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. I suffered constantly from SECRETIONS in the THROAT and felt very WEAK, and there was NOTHING TO BENEFIT ME: but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals and before breakfast, I feel more STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE, and cough easily. Please send, &c.

Mrs. SASSAU, No. 190 4th-st.

SOLD BY HOFF'S DEPOT, NO 542 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY. PRICE FOR 1 DOZ., $6; 2 DOZ., $11.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 211, Feb. 5, 1868.
68, 6, 40, 73, 48, 59, 22, 42, 36, 27, 32, 4.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 212, Feb. 5, 1868.
56, 6, 39, 44, 25, 68, 21, 19, 2, 11, 66, 23.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 159, Feb. 5, 1868.
52, 31, 9, 4, 43, 64, 48, 68, 27, 47, 1, 58, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 160, Feb. 5, 1868.
72, 59, 66, 65, 52, 24, 62, 20, 70, 12, 19, 13, 44, 29.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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